



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

MR ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT #6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 7884

June 15, 2005

✓ Atlanta

105-74

#346 = 6/27/47

#491 = 12/17/58

Subject: COLUMBIAN WORKERS MOVEMENT (ATLANTA)

FOIPA No. 0997346-000

Dear Mr. Lazar:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

Section 552a

- ☐ (b)(1)
- ☒ (b)(2)
- ☐ (b)(3) _____
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488 page(s) were reviewed and 277 page(s) are being released.

- ☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:
 - ☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
 - ☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s) (2)

Pursuant to Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16.11 and 16.49, there is a fee of ten cents per page for duplication. No fees are assessed for the first 100 pages. Please submit your check or money order in the amount of \$17.70 payable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. To insure proper identification of your request, please return this letter or include FOIPA Number 997346 on your check or money order.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET 08/15/1947

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Page 213 ~ b2, b7C, b7D
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET 12/17/1958

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ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____

Subject: _____

Computer or Case Identification Number: _____

Title of Case: _____ Section _____

* File _____

Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquiries about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit b7C

File Number: 105-AF-74 Section 6

Serial(s) Reviewed: all

FOIPA Requester: _____

FOIPA Subject: _____

FOIPA Computer Number: 997346

File Number: _____ Section _____

Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____

FOIPA Subject: _____

FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____

Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____

FOIPA Subject: _____

FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

ATTENTION

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta

DATE: June 27, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: THE COLUMBIAN PARTY; The Columbians, Inc.,
aka Columbian Workers' Movement, formerly
known as The Citizens' Forum;
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7C

Reference is made to Milwaukee letter to this office, dated
March 29, 1947, requesting that [redacted]
[redacted] be interviewed regarding the unknown Columbian
organizer who sought to contact him in [redacted] some time ago.

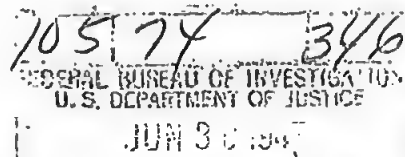
This is to advise that inquiry at [redacted]
[redacted] reflects this is [redacted] Information was obtained that
[redacted] had returned to his former residence in [redacted] about
[redacted]

In view of the above, and inasmuch as [redacted] is not
expected to return to [redacted] it is requested that the Milwaukee Office
conduct the interview originally requested in referenced letter.

cc Milwaukee

HDO :N:MXW
105-1030-

b7C



OFFICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: FBI WA 0711

@FBI ATLANTA 6-14-47 11-20 PM EST JTS:LCE
 DIRECTOR U R G E N T

PEOPLES PROFOUND PROGRESSIVE PROTEST POLITICAL PARTY OF AMERICA,
 INTERNAL SECURITY DASH X. REMYTEL INSTANT DATE CAPTION THE
 COLUMBIANS, INC., P. M. ADAMS WHO HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED
 AS A MEMBER OF THE COLUMBIANS AND AS AN AGENT WHO ACTED IN BEHALF OF THE
 COLUMBIANS ANNOUNCED AT A MEETING HELD ON THE CORNER OF BUENA VISTA
 AND PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GA., INSTANT DATE, THAT A NEW PARTY WAS
 BEING FORMED. DURING INSTANT SPEECH ADAMS STATED THE UNITED STATES
 SHOULD BE QUOTE ONE NATION, ONE PARTY, AND ONE RACE UNQUOTE. ADAMS
 ADVISED THAT THIS POLITICAL PARTY WOULD NOT RESORT TO VIOLENCE BUT
 WOULD GAIN THEIR END BY VOTES. ADAMS ADVISED THAT THIS POLITICAL PARTY
 HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE COLUMBIAN MOVEMENT, THAT ON THIS
 PROPERTY WHICH HE HAD LEASED FOR FIVE YEARS EVERYONE, NO MATTER WHO,
 WOULD BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS AND GREIVANCES.
 ADAMS THEN INTRODUCED HOMER L. LOOMIS, JR. PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIANS,
 I
 INC., WHO MADE A SPEECH IN DEFENSE OF HIS IDEOLOGIES. LOOMIS THEN
 SPOKE AGAINST THE RICH, THE JEWS, AND THE NEGROES. LOOMIS XMEM SAID
 DURING HIS SPEECH QUOTE THAT HELEN DOUGLAS MANKIN APPROACHED ME AFTER
 MY TRIAL AND ATTEMPTED TO BRIBE ME TO SAY THAT CONGRESSMAN JAMES DAVIS
 HAD BEEN IN BACK OF THE COLUMBIAN MOVEMENT FROM ITS INCEPTION. UNQUOTE

Approved:

OK.
E. J. Toltz
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

11 33
 P M

Per

R66

105-74-347

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

PAGE TWO

LOOMIS SAID QUOTE HELEN MANKIN TOLD ME AT THAT SHE SOULD SPEAK TO
THE JUDGES AND OBTAIN A MORE LENIENT SENTENCE FOR ME, BUT THAT
I WOULD NOT LIE FOR HER AND JUDGE DAVIS HAS NOT BEEN IN BACK
OF THE COLUMBIAN MOVEMENT UNQUOTE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND
TWENTY FIVE PEOPLE WERE PRESENT AT INSTANT MEETING. DETECTIVES
OF THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT WERE RECOGNIZED AT MEETING AS WELL
AS NUMEROUS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS. ABOVE FOR BUREAUS INFOR-
MATION. REPORT FOLLOWS.

b7C

END

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 11 33 M

Per R66

Columbians Stripped of Charter

Judge Bond Almand, of Fulton Superior Court, Friday revoked the charter of the Columbians when no member of the hate order appeared to defend it.

On behalf of the State, Asst. Atty. Gen. Claude Shaw told the court the Columbians had been chartered for benevolent purposes in 1946, but they devoted their energies to promotion of racial strife instead.

Since there was no defense, Shaw introduced only one witness, Detective H. C. Newton, who said Columbians had illegally patrolled Atlanta streets.

Pres. Emory Burke and Sec. Homer Loomis, Jr., of the Columbians, are both under prison sentences for usurping police powers.

b7C

*Columbian
Shaw*

125-79-348
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 30 1947

[Signature]

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
JUNE 28, 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. 105-74

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA	DATE WHEN MADE 7/3/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/13, 14, 17, 27/47	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] :hs
TITLE CHANGED: THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, aka The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Columbian Workers, The People's Profound Progress- ive Protest Political Party of America, formerly known as The Citizens Forum			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SYNOPSIS: Columbian's charter revoked by state of Georgia June 25, 1947. June 14, 1947 saw the birth of the PPPP with P. M. ADAMS, Chairman, and HOMER LOOMIS, JR., principal speakers. Meeting held in Atlanta, Ga. and new organization stated to be new political party to unite the whites and fight for the rights of the poor. LOOMIS arrested June 15, 1947 for operating sound truck without a license and fined \$27. LOOMIS was arrested June 23, 1947 on suspicion of inciting a riot. b2 b7D b7C P* [redacted]			
REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] Atlanta, 5/15/47.			
DETAILS: The title of this report is being marked changed to indicate the new name of the Columbian organiza- tion as The People's Progressive Political Party, also known as The People's Profound Progressive Protest Political Party of America. [redacted] advised that on June 13, 1947 the following circular was being passed around in the neighborhood of Pryor and Buena Vista Streets, and HOMER LOOMIS, JR. was operating a sound truck throughout the borderline section of the Negro and white community on Pryor Street on June 13, 1947			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 105 74 349		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 5 - Atlanta (1 MID 1 ONI) [Signature]			

Atlanta, 105-74

advising them of a meeting to be held. It is to be noted that instant circular had in the lower lefthand corner the insignia of the Columbians stamped thereon. A copy of instant circular is being retained in the Atlanta Division.

" ALL WHITES WELCOME

OPEN MEETING SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 8:30 P. M.

ON PRYOR STREET AT BUENAVISTA

"Working people of the South! We need a new political party TO UNITE THE WHITES AND FIGHT FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE POOR.

"In our present elections, regardless of the promises that are made and regardless of which politician wins, one thing is certain: THE PEOPLE ARE NEVER ANY BETTER OFF AFTER AN ELECTION THAN THEY WERE BEFORE THE ELECTION. Every politician who gets into office finds out that it pays better to play ball with the rich than to struggle and fight for the poor.

"The working people must help themselves. They must unite, organize and vote.

"Nine months ago the COLUMBIANS started fighting to help the poor. The COLUMBIANS were determined that the working people could have a much better way of life if they ever learned to stick together and vote together.

"As soon as the people started flocking to the COLUMBIANS and began fighting for their God given rights the rich decided they would have to break up that organization so they could keep the poor workers in chains. So the rich used their newspapers and the politicians to lie about the COLUMBIANS and scare the people away.

"HOMER LOOMIS was arrested for every crime in the book on framed up charges so they could keep him in jail most of the time and stop him from speaking. He already has 3½ years to serve but he keeps right on fighting.

"The rich and the politicians have done everything they could to keep LOOMIS from speaking. Why do they try to deny him FREEDOM OF SPEECH? Are they scared that the working people will follow him because

Atlanta, 105-74

he speaks the truth and fights for the poor?

"We have asked Homer Loomis to speak at our meeting so that the people can hear him and decide for themselves.

"Come to our meeting!

P. M. ADAMS, Chairman

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY

SATURDAY 8:30 P. M.

PRYOR AND BUENAVISTA

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On June 14, 1947 at 8:30 PM [] advised that a meeting was held, at which there were approximately one hundred twenty-five people in attendance, on an open lot at the corner of Pryor and Buena Vista Streets in Atlanta, Georgia. Instant meeting was opened with the playing of the National Anthem and the reading of the Lord's Prayer. [] advised that P. M. ADAMS, who had been previously reported as a Columbian, opened the meeting with the announcement that this day marked the beginning of a new era and the birth of a new organization called The People's Profound Progressive Protest Political Party. [] advised that ADAMS spoke from 8:30 PM to 9:30 PM and during his speech stated that the particular lot on which this speech was made had been leased for a period of five years and that this lot would be open to anybody who desired to get up and make public utterances for any grievances they might have "on their chest". ADAMS stated that this was to be a neighborhood community center and that eventually there would be erected on this site a building which would include a medical clinic, nurseries and a school of elocution and other facilities which were not normally available to the working classes. ADAMS, in his speech, advised that this building and other improvements could be had by having the people voluntarily give their time and material to the construction of this building.

ADAMS stated during this speech that the new party had no connection with the Columbians but that the beliefs of the Columbian Party and the new organization were one and the same. ADAMS stated that the new party would not resort to violence and force to achieve its end, but would obtain its goal by the right of every American citizen the power of the vote.

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ADAMS continued, stating that the American people had a five hundred billion-dollar yoke around their necks and that this money could have been used to buy the whole of Africa, which is twice as large as the United States, that the new party line advocates that the United States should be a country of one nation, one party and one race, that the United States had no room for minority groups and in particular the Jew and the Negro.

At the conclusion of his speech, ADAMS introduced HOMER LOOMIS, JR., whom he stated was a martyr to the cause and beliefs of this party. In his introduction ADAMS emphasized that LOOMIS had been persecuted as a result of his belief in the sacred heritage of the American white man.

HOMER LOOMIS, JR. spoke from 9:30 PM until 10:10 PM. The principal substance of his speech was against the Jews and the Negroes. During his speech HOMER LOOMIS stated that shortly after his trial for inciting riot, HELEN DOUGLAS MANKIN came to him and stated that she would speak to the Judges and obtain a more lenient sentence for him if he would swear out an affidavit for her stating that Congressman JAMES DAVIS had been in back of the Columbian movement from its inception. LOOMIS stated that he would not lie for her and that Judge DAVIS had not been in back of the Columbian movement and that he had received a very fair trial from the Georgia Judges. LOOMIS stated that this was an "out and out" attempt to bribe him by HELEN DOUGLAS MANKIN.

During this speech, LOOMIS stated that this new party would not solicit memberships or distribute membership cards, as he had learned from his experience in the Columbian organization that any one of the people in the audience who had signed, or had in their possession a card in reference to this organization would be picked up by the police and accused of being a member of an organization that was in disfavor with "the rich man and the Jew", that from now on there would be no membership and no membership lists, that all he desired was that the people come to him with their grievances and he would voice them for the people, that he still had "freedom of speech" and that he desired only these people to come to listen to him and to voice their appreciation by applause. During his talk, LOOMIS stated, "I may go to jail, but when I come out I will continue to voice my beliefs until they put me behind bars again."

The meeting was concluded by P. M. ADAMS making a request for financial assistance and repeating the Lord's Prayer. [] advised that approximately twelve made small contributions at instant meeting.

Atlanta, 105-74

[redacted] advised that HOMER LOOMIS, JR. had been arrested by the Atlanta Police Department on June 18, 1947 and fined \$27 for operating a sound truck without a license as he drove through the city publicizing a meeting of the People's Progressive Political Party, that LOOMIS was unable to pay instant fine and was incarcerated for one day in the city strickade. [redacted] stated that [redacted] paid instant fine of [redacted] and LOOMIS was released. [redacted] further advised that LOOMIS had also given a speech on June 24, 1947 on Crew Street under the auspices of the People's Progressive Political Party.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] HOMER LOOMIS, JR. regarding the illegal use of a sound truck at a meeting of the People's Progressive Political Party on June 24 and that LOOMIS said [redacted] obtained the sound equipment for the rally. [redacted] thereafter [redacted] who very frankly admitted that he was a member of the Columbian Party, but denied owning the sound equipment.

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[redacted] said that [redacted] sound equipment out of a pawn shop at 195 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, and that the equipment had been placed in hook by LOOMIS. [redacted] further explained that LOOMIS had obtained the sound equipment from [redacted] and a member of the Columbians.

[redacted] according to [redacted] and has furnished the Columbians the equipment on previous occasions, but [redacted] understands that since [redacted] has [redacted] ho [redacted] the sound equipment to LOOMIS or [redacted] to LOOMIS. With regard to the recent use of the equipment, [redacted] stated that he gave LOOMIS [redacted] so that LOOMIS could get the equipment out of hook for the rally.

On June 27, 1947 in Fulton County Superior Court, Judge BOND ALMEND revoked the charter of the Columbians, Incorporated. Instant charter was revoked on the grounds that the Columbians had violated its charter provisions as the charter stated it was organized for benevolent and charitable purposes. Assistant Attorney General CLAUDE SHAW stated "as a matter of fact the Columbians' real purpose was to create ill will and hatred among the people".

-PENDING-

Atlanta, 105-74

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow and report any further activity on the part of the People's Progressive Political Party.

Will report the ultimate results of the appeals of HOMER LOOMIS, JR. and EMORY BURKE.

Atlanta, 105-74

Confidential Informant

[REDACTED]

b2

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Loomis Back In The Law Clutches

O-o-o-oh, how that man loves trouble! Homer Loomis, erstwhile firebrand of the Columbians, has tangled with the law again. This time he was placed in the clink on suspicion of inciting a riot.

Loomis was arrested Tuesday following what officers called an incendiary speech at 354 Crew St. S. W.

It appears that the advocate for a new order can't make up his mind about fraternal affiliations. Yesterday he heralded the political party for the "workingman." Day before yesterday it was the Columbians, Inc. and more recently he has announced that he will carry on alone and organize the Columbian party as a political movement.

*Put in file on
Columbian Inc.
165-74*

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
JUNE 26, 1947

165-74 350
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 30 1947
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO *[Signature]*

STATE REVOKES COLUMBIANS, INC., CHARTER

Hate Order Principals Fail To Contest Action

The Columbians, Inc., had its charter revoked Friday in Fulton County Superior court when it failed to appear to contest the suit brought about by the State to have its charter revoked.

Court action that resulted in revocation of the organization's charter consumed approximately fifteen minutes. Final action was reached after brief contention remarks by Assistant Attorney General Claude Shaw and testimony by City Detective H. C. Newton.

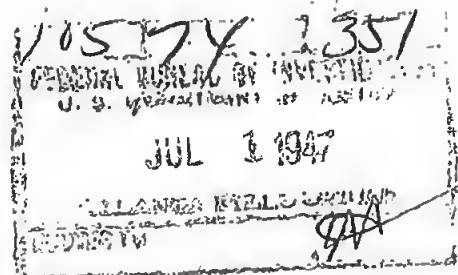
Mr. Shaw told presiding Judge Bond Almond that the state had brought pro warrant proceedings against the Columbians Inc., to show where the organization had violated its charter which limits it to benevolent and patriotic purposes. The State was prepared to show also, contended Mr. Shaw, that the Columbians Inc., had resorted to usurpation of police power in Atlanta by sending armed patrols into neighborhoods where racial friction was prevalent.

NEWTON'S TESTIMONY

Detective Newton was called to the stand to testify in behalf of the State. He declared that during his investigation of the order, it had never appeared to him as one fostering benevolence and patriotism, but rather a breeder of ill-will and hatred among the races of the city. The detective told how he had attended one of the meetings of the Columbians and heard Homer Loomis, Jr., secretary of the organization, speak of "doing something about the Negroes, Jews, police officers and higher ups." Loomis advanced the opinion, said Detective Newton, that the organization planned to become strong enough to dictate to the city. "The opinion I reached," said the detective, "was that the Columbians hated the Jews and principally the Negroes."

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
JUNE 28, 1947

Columbians Inc.



Speaking of a reported attack on a white woman, Detective Newton said that he and several other officers answered the call only to find that some of the Columbians, spurred by Loomis, had formed themselves in a manner to take the law into their own hands.

After a brief questioning by Judge Almand, Detective Newton was permitted to vacate the stand.

ORDER SIGNED

Immediately following his questioning of the officer, Judge Almand directed the foreman of the jury to sign an order that revoked the charter.

The hearing was attended by only a handful of spectators, excluding

Loomis and Emory C. Burke, president of the Columbians.

The revocation of the Columbians' charter followed very closely the death of the charter of the Ku Klux Klan, for it was only a week ago that the Klan voluntarily surrendered its charter to the State.

There is little doubt that the charter revocation will have much effect on the Columbians, for it only dissolves the order as a corporate body. The freedom of public assembly is still within their rights.

Only last Tuesday Loomis was arrested on charges of inciting a riot, following what officers termed as an "incendiary" speech that he made at 354 Crew St. S. W.

DOCTRINE CONTINUING

Having received a 42 months sentence which is now under appeal, seems to have little or no impression on Loomis, for he appears determined to continue his doctrine of hatred and ill-will. Burke was also sentenced to three years, which is now under appeal.

Although the Columbians have no charter, it remains to be seen whether their subversive methods will continue.

The Columbians Inc., was granted its charter in August 16, 1946 and was first observed in action when Negroes began to move into dwelling-houses formerly occupied by whites. Although these Negroes had purchased the houses, the Columbians intimidated them and in some instances, forcibly blocked them from moving in. Columbian patrols were also dispatched thru the neighborhoods to report any disorder to their headquarters. The so-called law usurpers flagrantly defied the established law and order process provided by the city and county. Displaying their shoulder patches of lightning insignia these usurpers endeavored to strike fear into the hearts of Negroes.

Burke is purported to have claimed that the Columbians had planned to take over the city, the State and even the national government.

Loomis Trial Set For Continuance

The trial of Homer Loomis, Jr., Organizing Secretary of the Colunblans, on two counts of disorderly conduct booked against him June 4, was continued Tuesday in Recorder's Court until July 8.

Members of the Police Department, including Chief Herbert Jenkins, testified that Loomis, accused by police of disturbing the peace and of soliciting funds, was

talking from the window of a home at 342 Crew St., S. W., using an overly-loud public address system.

In conversation Tuesday at the Fulton Courthouse prior to the Police Court hearing, Loomis said he would continue to hold meetings about the city.

105-94-352
JUL 2 1947
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Loomis Is Fined On Two Charges; Father Appeals

After a four-hour hearing featuring vigorous language and table-pounding by Homer Loomis, Sr., New York admiralty lawyer, Recorder A. W. Callaway late Wednesday fined Homer Loomis, Jr., founder of the Columbians, \$52 on each of two charges, disorderly conduct-disturbance, and soliciting funds without a license.

These charges grew out of a meeting which Loomis, Jr., addressed in a vacant lot on Crew Street, S. W., on the night of June 24. Loomis, Sr., who came to Atlanta to act as counsel for his son, immediately filed notice of an appeal and the Recorder released Loomis, Jr., under bonds totaling \$350.

In defense of his son, Loomis, Sr., charged Detective Lt. E. L. Sikes and Detectives W. E. Petty and H. F. Brown with violating the laws protecting freedom of speech in making the charges against his son. On several occasions, his attacks upon the police brought admonitions from Recorder Callaway.

Loomis took the stand and denied he was opposed to Negroes and Jews. He charged the newspapers with misrepresenting his position on these questions. Other witnesses, formerly members of the Columbians, likewise defended Loomis and charged he was the victim of "persecution."

In his concluding speech, Loomis, Sr., thundered: "This, so far as I know, is the first time in the history of this country where the police have attacked the freedom of assemblage on private property."

b7C

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
JULY 10, 1947

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
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Columbian Head Fined \$104 Here

Homer Loomis Jr., founder of the anti-Jew, anti-Negro Columbians, Inc., again came off second-best in his latest legal battle: Recorder A. W. Callaway fined the former Princeton student \$52 on each of two charges, disorderly conduct and soliciting funds without a license, growing out of an open-air meeting here June 24 on a vacant lot. He was released on \$350 appeal bond.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
7-10-47

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
JUL 14 1947		
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE		
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Atlanta, Georgia
August 7, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SAC:

RE: [redacted]

At 8:35 PM EST on this date, this office was telephonically contacted by [redacted] Fulton County Police, in regard to a telephone call he received today.

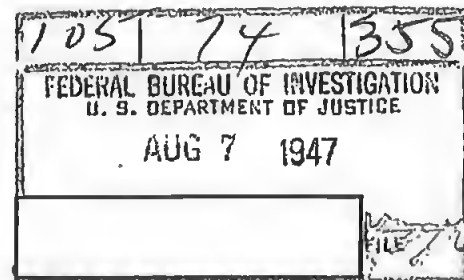
[redacted] advised that a man who gave his name as [redacted] Telephone [redacted] telephonically contacted him and advised that it was his understanding that the police were looking for [redacted] and that he knew where [redacted] was staying if anyone desired that information. [redacted] was of the belief that [redacted] was connected with the COLUMBIANS, INC., and therefore furnished this information to us for possible use by Agent [redacted] or Agent [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] was thanked for his information.

Respectfully Submitted,

[redacted]



Read the second paragraph, in the letter dated March 17, and signed by Dr. James Sheidon (alias Jacob Shapiro).

"I am happy to report that Homer Loomis Jr. and Emory Burke, the two other leaders of this infamous organization, have already been sentenced to the chain gang, on the basis of EVIDENCE SECURED BY OUR INVESTIGATORS. ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK AND SOLICITOR GENERAL E. E. ANDREWS deserve tremendous commendation for WORKING WITH US to get such prompt and decisive results."

Read the second and third paragraphs of another letter dated March 21, from the same New York anti-nazi league:

"Coming juts after OUR SUCCESSFUL EXPOSURE of the Columbian plot, in Georgia, this will be an event of special significance, and the League's Administrative Chairman, Prof. James H. Sheldon—WHO DIRECTED THE COLUMBIAN INVESTIGATION—will be our guest of honor."

"HON. DANIEL DUKE—who as asst. Attorney General of Georgia instituted court actions against the Ku Klux Klah, and started the prosecution that led to the conviction and sentencing of the Columbian leaders—is coming TO NEW YORK ESPECIALLY TO ADDRESS THIS DINNER."

Here in the bragging words of Sheldon, head of the league, can be read proof of the accusations that Georgia officials permitted this communist tainted crowd from New York to come into Georgia and to direct the State's investigation and persecution of Georgia citizens.

What Is The Anti-Nazi League?

The non-sectarian anti-nazi league is an organization started in the early thirties to fight against and arouse Americans to the dangers of German Nazism. That was good enough.

However, after the Germans were about defeated several years ago, instead of folding up and losing their good high paying jobs, they decided to cry "wolf", or shout nazi, at all organizations or individuals in this country who attacked communism or the Jews or both.

The last few years the anti-nazi league has busied itself in persecuting and smearing patriotic American nationalist groups. For its efforts in this private investigating and reputation smearing it was investigated by congress and exposed by them as having affiliations with communism.

The principal backer of the organization is a Belgian Jew by the name of Lipschultz, who has the title of treasurer. He has only been in this country a few years and is not an American citizen.

Dr. Sheldon is the titular head of the organization. His real name, as revealed in a warrant against him issued in Atlanta, is Jacob Shapiro.

The two agents whom Dan Duke had sent down from the league's office in New York are Mario Buzzi and Renee Fruchtbaum. Duke asked their help in investigating the Columbians.

Miss Fruchtbaum is a blonde (peroxide) from Brooklyn, N. Y. She is about twenty-four years old and is the girl whom the league sent down when Dan Duke asked for someone to seduce information from the male members of the Columbians.

In this issue is printed a letter sent by Sheldon (Jacob Shapiro) to a member of his non-sectarian anti-nazi league, in which he brags of the assistance Judge Andrews and Paul Webb were to him and his crowd's fight against the Columbians. Incidentally, notice the names of those foreigners listed as officers of the league!

Another thing! There is a law on the statute books of Georgia that makes it a crime for outsiders to come into the state for the purpose of investigating Georgia citizens.

Judge Andrews and Solicitor Webb seem to have forgotten that!

105-79

THE
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WE WAIT WITH PATIENCE FOR DENIAL

The Georgia Tribune recently published affidavits relative to, what seemed to be, a miscarriage of justice, relative to certain Court trials in Atlanta, Ga., as they related to an organization known as "THE COLUMBIANS," and while we have had several letters, which, in a manner questioned our right to assail the officials of law and the Courts, as well as hundreds of letters of praise for the manner in which we have attempted to bring this matter to the attention of the public, we have had as yet, no protest, or denials from those whose names were used, and supported by affidavits, in connection with these trials.

In connection with the matter mentioned above, it is our candid opinion that there is a misunderstanding somewhere, or an effort to cause an abortion of the truth somewhere, but it is not ours to say where this effort, or with whom it lies. However, we maintain the right, as a citizen of the State of Georgia, and the United States, to protest, what seems to be, an effort on the part of certain high-ranking officials to smuggle the truth, and otherwise suppress the efforts of certain individuals, and inasmuch as a public forum of the Courts is one of the most sacred instruments for the protection, and the maintenance of justice and liberty for citizens of America, it is deplorable indeed to think that certain influences have been permitted to block, or even by indirection, detour the course of Justice, whatever may have so influenced representatives of our judiciary forces in the Commonwealth of Georgia; if it should be true.

It is indeed serious, and alarming to note that by the publishing of certain affidavits, and documents purporting to show, and to establish the fact of injustice having been permitted to prevail, in connection with certain legal actions in the fair State of Georgia. It is deplorable to feel that, from whatever source, accusations may have come, seeking to establish the fact of fraud in our Courts, and among our duly, and properly constituted officials off Constituted law, and that there has come no denial of such accusations. The hands of the public could only be thrown up in holy horror at such existing conditions in the State of Georgia, and we are loathe to feel that such conditions do exist, until at such a time these aforementioned officials shall fail to enter their solemn protest, and denial of said accusations.

GEORGIA TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 1 1947
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO

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This newspaper takes the position that all men, as well as organizations, are innocent, until proven guilty, and we also take the position that, whatever may have caused an error, or miscarriage in the lines of judicial operations, if such should be the case, that those who are responsible for such error, or miscarriage, will gladly make amends, or seek earnestly to correct such purported error, whenever, and at such time as their attention may be called to said error.

The Georgia Tribune could not possibly have any "ax to grind", or any reason whatsoever for attacking officials in any county, or city of Georgia, and neither do we have any brief for the Columbians, or any other organization. This newspaper is only interested in helping to protect the truth, in whatever realm, or place we may be able to contribute our services. We are opposed to any group, and especially any outside group, meddling, or in any manner interfering with the lines of justice, and we feel that the Constituted officials of law in Georgia are well qualified, and prepared to handle all matters of prosecution that might demand the attention of same. We are frank to say that we are somewhat suspicious, in the beginning, when men, purporting to represent any group, or organization, shall become self-appointed agents to adjust matters pertaining to the regular channels, course of pursuit, which naturally would, and should fall within the confines of duty and service of our local authority.

We wish to call attention to the fact of the statement, which we have just received from the International News Service Staff correspondent, relative to the statement, purported to have been made by Mr. Duke said, "Any man who takes a public office to prosecute and investigate crimes must be prepared to be willing to have irresponsible people encourage other people to make false accusations in order to extricate the guilty culprit from the arms of the law into which they have fallen in results of this illegal activity"

It will be noticed that Mr. Duke used the time-worn stock, political phraseology to try to mislead the reader, when as a matter of fact, in his political expediency he sought to evade the fact, and did not deny any of the accusations. This newspaper contends that, until he does deny, specifically, the charges made against him by the affidavits referred to above, his pet phrase will only serve as a boomerang, viz: "A trapped rat will use any means to escape."

We insist again, that this newspaper has no objective whatsoever, other than that the truth shall be substantiated, and we are inclined, we admit, to look for further proof than that offered by certain forces, who were self-appointed from New York, and we are expecting the truth; though, "crushed to earth, will rise again."

THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

Reliable information has just come to us that Paul Webb will have Dan Duke running against him for Fulton County Solicitor. If these two gentlemen start mud-slinging and get to calling each other crooks in a hot campaign, we, for one, will be apt to believe both of them.

Here is a real chance for a third candidate. The only qualification he will need to win will be honesty — and a desire to uphold our constitutional laws and our constitutional rights.

THE SPECIFIC CHARGES ???

What is your answer, Judge Andrews? What is your answer, Solicitor General Paul Webb? What is your answer, Dan Duke?

We have published, in our edition of July 17, 1947, and in our edition of this date, affidavits, that, if true, reveal you as unfit now, or ever again, to hold any office of honor or trust that it is in the power of the people of the State of Georgia or the United States of America to confer.

You and each of you stand arraigned before the bar of public opinion of our State and Nation. It is now your time to speak. Answer now, or stand forever condemned in the sight of all good Americans as unworthy of their confidence, their respect or their regard.

On their face these affidavits seem true. And so far we have heard of no reason for doubting either their truth or their accuracy.

What are the charges against you? These specific charges are levelled against you:

1. That you, Dan Duke, while in the high office of Assistant Attorney General of the State of Georgia, procured — according to your own admission boastfully made in open court, as well as by open letter to Westbrook Pegler — the so-called non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League of New York, which has long worn the Communist label, to send its agents down to the State of Georgia, City of Atlanta, to investigate, by a process of snooping and spying, a political group of young white American citizens of this State known as The Columbians, with whose political philosophy you, Dan Duke, did not agree.

2. That you, Dan Duke, by these means and through these agents, seduced members of that organization by bribery and sex appeal to desert the same, and steal its records and return with said agents to New York and there, while under said influences, plus strong drink, to sign affidavits accusing the Columbian leaders of wrong doings, on which they might be indicted, convicted and sent to prison or death down here in Georgia.

3. That you, Dan Duke, encouraged and incited, if you did not actually invite, those Columbians who had thus been seduced by the New York Communist group, to kill the chief Columbian leader by declaring that you yourself would see to it that the murderer of such leader should go scot free, nor ever thereafter be punished for the perpetration of that heinous Capital crime.

4. That you, Dan Duke, then turned these agents, stolen records, perjured affidavits and victimized dupes over to Solicitor General (now Judge of the Georgia Supreme Court) E. E. Andrews for the perpetration of his part in this nefarious and debauch Justice.

5. That you, Judge Andrews, with constructive, if not actual, knowledge as to how such "evidence" had been manufactured, bought and paid for, then proceeded to use it, the New York agents and their purchased perjurers to build up false cases against the Columbian leaders and, by means of that enormous perversion of justice, prosecute their indictment and conviction.

6. That you, Judge Andrews, well knew the testimony of those witnesses to be false, but that you yet not only encouraged and invited them, but indirectly, if not actually, coerced them, into giving such false testimony before Fulton County jurors, by telling the witnesses that they had nothing to fear from committing perjury, since the duty of prosecuting them for perjury would devolve upon you, and that you would never perform that duty; and that, if they did not do so, you would procure their indictment, conviction and imprisonment on real or faked charges you held over their heads for the purpose of the more effectively intimidating them.

7. That you, Paul Webb, then Andrews' assistant and now Solicitor General, were well aware of the nefarious conspiracy in course of perpetration; that you actively joined therein; and that, in order to gain convictions, you coerced witnesses to give false testimony after they had told you they knew the same to be false.

How do you answer, Judge Andrews? How do you answer, Solicitor General Webb? How do you answer, Dan Duke, you, who even now are preparing to open a campaign to persuade the voters of Fulton County that you possess the requisite degree of integrity to be their Solicitor General?

An innocent man would at once deny these charges, not generally, but categorically; would answer them not by resorting to name-calling, not by indulging in the billingsgate of a fishmonger, not by attempting to draw a red herring across his trail with counter-charges, nor yet by pointing to the success his knavery had achieved in sending innocent men to their doom. An innocent man would demand immediate investigation of these grave charges; and that, too, not by the politicians with whom he is accustomed daily to associate, and who might be expected, therefore, to whitewash him, but by an independent investigative body without immediate local connections, such as the un-American Activities Committee of the National House of Representatives.

If you are innocent, you and each of you, will join us in calling upon the un-American Activities Committee of the National House to conduct such an investigation and decide, as between you and your accusers, once and for all, which is really subversive of the true interests of our beloved country, and which truly patriotic.

If you are guilty, you will continue your sphinx-like silence, and thereby proclaim your guilt from the housetops of Atlanta to the world.

"STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

"Personally appeared before me the undersigned attesting officer, authorized by law to administer oaths, Larry Tanner, who first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"A day or so before Tuesday, the 24th of June, I went with Homer Loomis to see the city Recorder and the Chief of Police. Loomis had been arrested some few days before for making a speech on some pretext or other and he was attempting to find out how he could exercise his constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly without running into trouble with the law.

"Judge Callaway, whom he went to see first, said he was just too busy to discuss the question when Loomis asked him what it was necessary for him to do in order to be free to speak in Atlanta.

"Next he went down to see the Chief of Police, Herbert Jenkins. Loomis explained to Jenkins that he had been arrested again the other night for no reason other than that he had made a speech. Loomis said he had come to see the Chief to explain that it was not his intent to break the law in any way, that he was only interested in his constitutional right of freedom of speech and how best to exercise that right in cooperation with the police. Loomis pointed out that he had been tried last winter and convicted of breaking some state laws one of which was based on his not cooperating with the police; from now on he simply wanted the right to speak to push his political program. The State prosecutors last winter spoke time and again of their belief in Loomis's right of free speech, but said they were only against

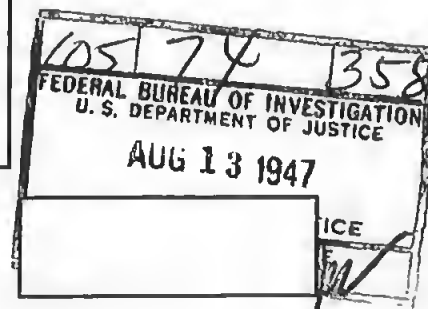
him where he had broken the laws. Loomis continued to explain to the Chief that he supposed the Chief's attitude was about the same. At this point Chief Jenkins made it very clear that he didn't care what the Solicitor General had said about free speech, as far as he, Jenkins, was concerned Loomis wasn't to be allowed to speak in Atlanta. Jenkins said he would arrest Loomis, if Loomis spoke to as many as three people, and would do it whether it was on a private lot or even in a house. Jenkins told Loomis that in his effort to make political speeches Loomis would butt smack up against him. Jenkins told Loomis that his constitutional rights didn't matter, that they ended where the Chief's nose began—Chief Jenkins was subpoenaed before Judge Callaway, in the Atlanta Recorder's

court and there he admitted this statement about Loomis not having any constitutional rights. Jenkins' last words were a threat to Loomis that he had better not try to exercise his constitutional right of free

speech in the CITY OF ATLANTA."

(Signed) "Larry Tanner"
"Deponent"

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of July 1947."
(Signed) "Jeanne Smith" NP



Open Letter To Gov. M. E. Thompson

His Excellency, M. E. Thompson,
Governor of the State of Georgia.
My Dear Governor Thompson:

As a citizen of Georgia and of the United States of America, I am appealing to you to use the powers of your great office toward righting what I consider a terrible injustice that is being visited upon me and the citizens of Georgia generally by the prosecuting officials of Fulton County and the newsgathering agencies functioning in the City of Atlanta.

I was the chief witness against the leaders of the political organization known as the Columbians in trials held in the Superior Court in Fulton County in February and March last; and chiefly as a result of my testimony those leaders were convicted of charges of usurping the powers of the Atlanta police authorities and, in one case, of riot.

That testimony was false, and, as I have set forth in an affidavit verified by me on the 16th day of July, 1947, it was extorted from me by the prosecuting officials of Fulton County, the then Solicitor General, now Superior Court Judge, E. E. Andrews, and the then Assistant Solicitor General, now Solicitor General, Paul Webb, acting in close cooperation with, and under the influence of, the so-called Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League of New York, and Dan Duke, the former Assistant Attorney General of the State of Georgia.

As that affidavit shows, that false testimony I was forced to give under threats of long imprisonment should I fail to give it as demanded. And that testimony, as my affidavit further shows was not only false but known to be false by those who forced me to give it. And that false testimony, as my affidavit further points out, was not only forced but was purchased and paid for in the shape of both money, considerations and relief from the threatened imprisonment on charges, real or faked, that had previously been held over my head.

As soon as I was free of the influences described above I considered it to be my duty to the public interest and the true administration of Justice, to set forth the true facts in the said affidavit, as I did. And I consider it further to be my duty in the said interests to give to my confession the widest publicity possible in the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia.

To the later end I offered my story freely to the two Atlanta Daily Newspapers, the Constitution and the Journal and to the three news gathering agencies represented in Atlanta, the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service. None of them would touch it; although I have not the slightest doubt that if the chief witness in supporting the sodomy charges against Mr. Refoule now pending in the Superior Court of Fulton County had repudiated her testimony on the ground that the same was tainted perjury suborned by the same said

GEORGIA TRIBUNE
COLUMBUS, GA.
AUG. 2, 1947

105-74135-9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 12 1947
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE
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County prosecuting official, the story would have been blazoned forth in the News Columns of the said newspapers from side to side of their front pages and the news gathering agencies would have carried it to the remotest towns and hamlets in our Country from one end to the other. And I have no doubt that in such an event, if those said officials had not promptly answered such charges, Your Excellency immediately would have ordered a sweeping investigation to be made in order to determine their truth or falsehood.

I did, however, at last find one paper that consented to carry my story. That paper is the Georgia Tribune, a weekly, owned and published in the city of Columbus, Georgia, by "Parson Jack" Johnston. The issue of that paper of July 17, 1947, carried my said affidavit in full and the issue of the same paper of July 24, 1947, carried plentiful references to it in its news columns and purgent editorial comment upon the same. Copies of those newspapers have been distributed widely in the City of Atlanta and have reached the hands, I would estimate, of at least 30,000 of its residents, including the officials in question.

As yet, however, those officials have refused to answer the very serious charges set fourth in my affidavit; and, although approached by representatives of the said newsgathering agencies for an answer to those charges, have in each instance merely replied "no comment".

I cannot but feel that the indifferent attitude thus manifested by the said officials constitutes a grave affront to the Government of the State of Georgia and its administration of justice in our State and in the County of Fulton. And, as a citizen of the State of Georgia, whose forces of law and order your Excellency now has the honor to head, I feel that I have the right to, and I now do, call upon Your Excellency to exert to the full powers of your great office to the end that the present intolerable situation shall be cleared up, the truth or falsity of the charges be determined and truth, justice and honor again prevail.

I have the honor to remain

Your very humble and obedient servant,
James Akin

Chief Jenkins Denies Freedom Beech

Webb Implicated By Testimony Of Jenkins

Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of the Atlanta Police admitted in the Atlanta Recorder's Court his contempt for a private citizen's constitutional rights, by his statement "your civil rights end where my nose begins." Chief Jenkins was called to the stand and cross questioned for more than an hour during a 'Freedom of Speech' trial of Homer Loomis.

During this trial, a record of which was made by a court stenographer, evidence was introduced that tended to show a brazen conspiracy on the part of Fulton County Prosecuting and Atlanta Police officials to deny a citizen his constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly.

Chief Jenkins, without any respect for the court or interest in the truth, answered most of the questions by saying he couldn't remember. A few minutes later he made his position clear; he would remember what he wanted to remember. His exact words were: "I have a

very convenient memory."

It is charged, and he denies remembering, that he told Loomis that "he would arrest him every time he made a speech to as many as three people, even on a private lot, or for that matter, inside a house."

Chief Jenkins admitted that he and Solicitor General Paul Webb of Fulton County had many talks about how best to handle Loomis. Jenkins said that on the afternoon prior to the last arrest of Loomis, during a speech the Columbian leader was making, many people had complained and asked that he do something. Chief Jenkins, when pressed, however, admitted that Solicitor Webb was the only one he was sure of that had phoned about Loomis. Further Jenkins admitted that in any event, Paul Webb was the last one to call the afternoon prior to the arrest.

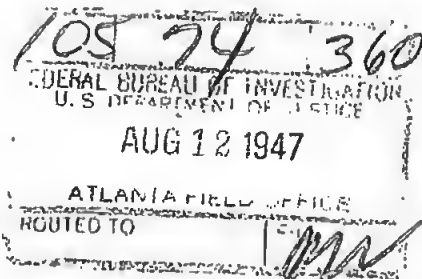
Affidavit Follows:

"STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

"Personally appeared before me the undersigned attesting officer, authorized by law to administer oaths, Larry Tanner, who first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"A day or so before Tuesday, the 24th of June, I went with Homer Loomis to see the city

GEORGIA TRIBUNE
COLUMBUS, GA.
AUG. 2, 1947



Recorder and the Chief of Police. Loomis had been arrested some few days before for making a speech on some pretext or other and he was attempting to find out how he could exercise his constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly without running into trouble with the law.

"Judge Callaway, whom he went to see first, said he was just too busy to discuss the question when Loomis asked him what it was necessary for him to do in order to be free to speak in Atlanta.

"Next he went down to see the Chief of Police, Herbert Jenkins. Loomis explained to Jenkins that he had been arrested again the other night for no reason other than that he had made a speech. Loomis said he had come to see the Chief to explain that it was not his intent to break the law in any way, that he was only interested in his constitutional right of freedom of speech and how best to exercise that right in cooperation with the police. Loomis pointed out that he had been tried last winter and convicted of breaking some state laws one of which was based on his not cooperating with the police; from now on he simply wanted the right to speak to push his political program. The State prosecutors last winter spoke time and again of their belief in Loomis's right of free speech, but said they were only against him where he had broken the laws. Loomis continued to explain to the Chief that he supposed the Chief's attitude was about the same. At this point Chief Jenkins made it very clear that he didn't care what the Solicitor General had said about free speech, as far as he, Jenkins, was concerned Loomis

wasn't to be allowed to speak in Atlanta. Jenkins said he would arrest Loomis, if Loomis spoke to as many as three people, and would do it whether it was on a private lot or even in a house. Jenkins told Loomis that in his effort to make political speeches Loomis would butt smack up against him. Jenkins told Loomis that his constitutional rights didn't matter, that they ended where the Chief's nose began—Chief Jenkins was subpoenaed before Judge Callaway in the Atlanta Recorder's

court and there he admitted this statement about Loomis not having any constitutional rights. Jenkins' last words were a threat to Loomis that he had better not try to exercise his constitutional right of free

speech in the CITY OF ATLANTA."

(Signed) "Lary Tanner"

"Deponent"

"Sworn to and subscribed before

me this 16th day of July 1947."

(Signed) "Jeanne Smith" NP

Director, FBI

August 20, 1947

SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
aka The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc.,
Columbian Workers, The People's Profound Progressive
Protest Political Party of America, formerly known
as The Citizens Forum
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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[redacted] whose identity is known to the
Bureau, advised that HOMER LOOMIS, JR., HOMER LOOMIS, SR. and [redacted]
[redacted] located
at [redacted] participated in a
meeting of a group of [redacted] Columbians at the [redacted]
in [redacted] on the [redacted] that HOMER
LOOMIS, SR. in a speech before the group of approximately [redacted]
persons in attendance defended [redacted] and the [redacted]
[redacted] that HOMER LOOMIS, JR. in his speech again attacked the
Jewish people and that [redacted] stated that [redacted]
[redacted] would defend the "frame-up" of HOMER
LOOMIS, JR. and the Columbian Party in [redacted]

Within the past week HOMER LOOMIS, SR. was observed on the streets
of Atlanta by Special Agents of this office, at which time it was
observed that the once well-dressed LOOMIS, SR. now looked ill-
kept and ill-fed.

Over a period of the last month, The [redacted] which is
[redacted] has openly
defended the Columbian Party, HOMER LOOMIS, JR. and SMORY BURKE,
former president of the Columbian Party, claiming that their trial
in Atlanta, Georgia was a "frame-up".

The Bureau will be kept advised of current developments.

JTS:hs
105-74

cc: New York

105-74-361

Director, FBI

Sept. 23, 1947

SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
a.k.a. The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc.,
Columbian Workers, The People's Profound Pro-
gressive Protest Political Party of America,
formerly known as The Citizens Forum;
INTERNAL SECURITY-X.

[redacted] whose identity is known
to the Bureau, advised that HOMER LOOMIS, JR. on September 17, 1947,
was in Madison, Wisconsin, with GERALD L. K. SMITH, at which time
LOOMIS was reported to have given a speech on a program with GERALD
L. K. SMITH attacking [redacted] Informant
stated that LOOMIS, JR. reportedly had his picture taken with SMITH,
which was published in the Wisconsin State Journal on September 17,
1947, and that LOOMIS reportedly had requested that SMITH proceed to
Atlanta to give a speech in the near future.

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[redacted] advised further that HOMER LOOMIS, SR., had been
evicted from the Robert Fulton Hotel, Atlanta, during the week of
September 20, 1947, for non-payment of bills, and is presently residing
in the Jefferson Hotel, one of the cheaper hotels in Atlanta.

The Bureau will be kept advised of current developments.

JTS:CM
105-74

cc: Milwaukee

105-74-362



FD-71
(7-30-45)



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Post Office Box 1850
Atlanta 1, Georgia
September 8, 1947

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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

FILED

COMPLAINT FORM

INDEXED

Subject's Name and Aliases

Name of Complainant

Address of Complainant

Address of Subject

Telephone Number of Complainant

Internal Security matter X

11:00 a.m.

Character of Case

Date and Time Complaint Received

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

FACTS OF COMPLAINT: Complainant advised that [redacted] made

statements that she is a [redacted] follower and active worker in the Columbians. Complainant

advised that subject makes flags and insignias for the Columbian organization; also about

three weeks ago subject received a letter from HOMER LOOMIS requesting that subject attend

a meeting at a Columbian organization at the [redacted] About

one week ago subject received a letter from HOMER LOOMIS advising subject that the

Columbians were publishing a paper named "The Columbian" at Columbus, Georgia. The subject

has been corresponding with HOMER LOOMIS since the organization in Columbus. She advised

that HOMER LOOMIS is residing with a relative at [redacted] She

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 8 1947

Special Agent

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stated that she would assist the FBI in any way possible, but requested that [redacted] name be kept in strict confidence because of the [redacted]

On her free will, complainant [redacted]

[redacted] by HOMER LOOMIS and [redacted] office.

Complainant requested that in case further information is desired that [redacted] be interviewed before contacting [redacted]

A search of the office indices indicated a [redacted] in the [redacted]

Complaint referred to file [redacted]

Loomis Joins Gerald Smith

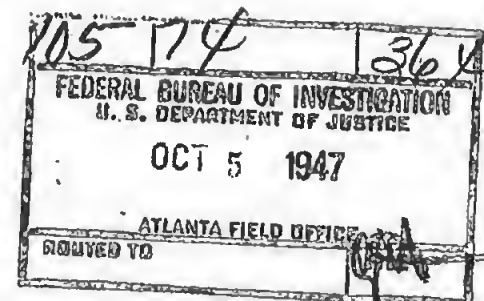
Homer Loomis Jr., secretary and mainspring of the now defunct Columbians, Inc., has joined Gerald L. K. Smith's race-baiting Christian Nationalists as an organizer, it was revealed Saturday at St. Louis.

Loomis, now free on appeal bond from a four-and-one-half-year sentence for usurping police authority and riot here, was placed on the Christian Nationalist spy roll a month ago, Smith said.

He will make his first public speech as a Nationalist in Detroit next Tuesday.

pet + B.

will make arrangements
come instant.



ATLANTA JOURNAL
October 5, 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: FBI WA 0711
FBI DE 0711

FBI ATLANTA 10-6-47 12 noon DBC:PN

b7C

DIRECTOR AND SAC DETROIT URGENT

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, AKA THE COLUMBIANS, INC.
ETC. IS X. NEWS ITEM ATLANTA JOURNAL OCTOBER FIFTH LAST STATES
HOMER LOOMIS, JR., SECRETARY OF NOW DEFUNCT COLUMBIANS, WAS PLACED
ON PAY ROLL OF GERALD L. K. SMITHS CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION
A MONTH AGO. LOOMIS WILL REPORTEDLY MAKE HIS FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH
AS A NATIONALIST IN DETROIT ON OCTOBER SEVEN NEXT. DETROIT
REQUESTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO COVER THIS SPEECH.

DBC:PN *PN*
105-74

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

105-74-365
Sent 2³³ PM

Per PBK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta

DATE: October 11, 1947

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
a/k/a The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc.,
Columbian Workers, The People's Profound Pro-
gressive Protest Political Party of America,
formerly known as The Citizens Forum.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X.

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[redacted] recently communicated with this office advising
that one [redacted]

[redacted] had written the
Columbians under a fictitious name [redacted] offering
his services as a [redacted] for the
Columbians in the [redacted] area. [redacted] indicated that
[redacted] the Columbians [redacted] as
[redacted] in the communication that he sent to the Columbians.

[redacted] said that as a result of this communication a
man had come to [redacted] identifying himself as a
Columbian and displaying the insignia of the Columbians.

[redacted] identified the insignia as a silver bar in the shape
of a streak of lightning about two and one-half inches long
and one-fourth inch wide. This individual asked for [redacted]

[redacted] advising that he was the [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he referred this man to [redacted] who is a [redacted]
at the [redacted]

The Columbian organizer, whose name is unknown, was
described by [redacted] as follows:

Race:
Sex:
Age:
Height:
Weight:
Build:
Eyes:
Remarks:

103 74 366
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 11 1947

[redacted]

Letter to
SAC, Atlanta

October 11, 1947.

Efforts were made by the New York Office to locate [redacted]
[redacted] with negative results.

Investigation by this office indicates that [redacted]
[redacted] in [redacted] and is presently
[redacted] to [redacted]
[redacted] a [redacted]
[redacted]

It is, therefore, suggested that the Louisville Office
interview [redacted] regarding the unknown Columbian [redacted] who
sought to contact him in [redacted] and that Atlanta, the
office of origin, be notified of the results of this interview.

The records of the [redacted] Police Department reflect that
[redacted] was born [redacted] is [redacted] and is acquainted
with one [redacted] is of [redacted]
[redacted] ancestry and his father [redacted] is
[redacted] Between [redacted] and
[redacted] had been [redacted] on [redacted] occasions by the
[redacted] and carrying [redacted] He
was released on all charges. According to his [redacted]
is interested from an academic standpoint in various forms of [redacted]
[redacted]

By letter dated September 23, 1947, the Atlanta Office ad-
vised the Bureau and the Milwaukee Office of the appearance of HOMER
LOOMIS, JR. with GERALD L. K. SMITH at a speech in Madison, Wisconsin
on September 17, 1947. Inasmuch as no investigation was requested in
this regard, no further action is being taken by this office at the
present time and the matter is being referred upon completion to the
office of origin.

JBF:fh
MI 105-186
cc-Louisville

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**Columbian Head
Denied New Trial
In Fulton Court**

Homer L. Loomis Jr., convicted
Columbian leader, was denied a
motion for a new trial Friday by
Fulton Judge Bond Almahd, who
presided over ~~one of~~ the two trials
in which Loomis was convicted
last summer.

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*Columbian
Jr.*

105	74	367
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
OCT 18 1947		
[Redacted Box]		OFFICE FILE

ATLANTA JOURNAL, OCT. 17, 1947

*file
to date*

**REMOVE COMMUNISTS
FROM PUBLIC OFFICE**

BY PEARL BUSSY PHINNEY

The fall of every country since the Roman Empire should be LESSON enough for Americans.

In my opinion, AMERICA should launch an OPEN fight against the JEW, Bolshevism, Anti-Christianity, Anti-freedom, Anti-Americansim, as such. New Dealers are responsible and created this condition to destroy our Constitutional form of Government, the proof is that they refuse to REMOVE THEM from offices now held, and because of this corruptness, even refuse to give NAMES of those supposed to be removed.

Efforts are now being used nation-wide to build-up EISENHOWER the JEW for PRESIDENT, at any hazard this must be prevented in the United States of America, this arm chair strategist, RED NEW DEAL Appointment, ahead of 50 legitimate soldiers, among them General Patton, whose death was apparently OPPORTUNE.

In my opinion, the astute Col. McCormick realizes that AMERICA can only be saved by leadership, and that is why he supports the CHRISTIAN soldier, General McArthur.

To any honest observer, the fact remains this country has been surrendered to JUDICIAL control, the courts, the offices, and CHRISTIANITY is far from holding its rightful place, it must be stopped at any cost, and NOW.

Has CHRISTIAN AMERICA forfeited the rights left to us by our forefathers? Has Christian people retrograded so far that they are callous to everything but MONEY? Does their country mean nothing whatever to them? Are they going to permit their children to become the SLAVES of the BOLSHEVICKS? These questions should be answered NOW.

105 74

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AS

**Jews Dont Print The
News -They Print
Propaganda**

WHO is there who could not have gotten in JEWS WHOS WHOS if they had sold out their soul about the Loomis case?

Does Christian meekness call for condonement, appeasement, even praise of the evil deeds and Greeds of JEWS?

There is a way to cure all anti-semitism in the world. That WAY is for the JEWISH RACE to admit itself for what it is—and stop trying to sell itself for two prices for everything it is not long after they are found out anyway.

We can respect a race for standing on its ideology of an "EYEFORANEYE" practice—but we cannot respect a race that PRACTICES it and asks us to believe otherwise.

There are some folks who hate Jews just to be hating somebody — well maybe—but we CAUSE folks to hate us—nobody much hates without CAUSE? ? ? ?

Why agree with any anti-semitic? Figure it out yourself. be able to give REASON for the faith that is in you. . .

105 74 369

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LETTERS to the EDITOR

Hon. Walter F. George
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

OPEN LETTER.

Dear Sir:

In your recent speech before the Gate City Lodge of B'Nai B'Rith, you state a positive policy necessary as a WAR ban, just how can you reason any policy CONSTRUCTIVE predicated on possible FAILURE sufficient to plunge America into another World War?

You suggest the U. S. throw its emigration quota open to Europe's displaced persons, that the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES could FREEZE the quotas of ALL NATIONS until THEY could come to our land of the freedom THEY have earned. EARNED, EARNED, just WHERE, WHEN, HOW, and just HOW LONG do you think this country could be KEPT FREE with this addition to the revolutionaries now operating here to overthrow this Government? I

do not think the President would become a party to anything so irregular, he by this time realizes what it means to be tied to an INHERITED alien ADVISORSHIP whose IDEALOGIES and AGGRESSIVENESS have all but PHILLOSOPHI-ZED him out of office.

Still an advocate of the Constitution of the United States and the principles for which it stands, I feel no American, no matter how much he may believe it to be wrong is free to change its form, even by implication. Avoiding foreign entanglements" as General Washington advised, has kept America free until Roosevelt and his Jewish advisors pauperized the nation and supplied Russia with ammunition to fight us in World War III.

Justice, New Deal activities and political manoeuvring has reached a NEW LOW in GEORGIA, a permanent blot on the National picture when CIVILIZATION and CHRISTIANITY

stand on the threshold of . . . ANNIHILATION. Nothing but a CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION will satisfy the honest people of that state. Finally, it may surprise you to know that WE are taking NO ORDERS from B'Nai B'Rith, or any other alien group, the SOUTH is still able to STAND on its own feet, believe it or not.

Very truly yours,
Pearl Bussey Phinney

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The Tragedy Of The Ages

THE VANISHING WHITE MAN
EUROPE.

Through The Route of Murder,
War, Communism and
Mongrelization.

For thousands of years, Asiatic life has made the attempt to destroy white Europe. In the year 1945, the Asiatic was successful. There is no longer beating the devil around the bush, about this very important matter. There are two philosophies of life in the world today, one, communism, stems from the house of JUDAH, which is of hell, the other is CHRISTIANITY, stems from Jesus Christ and is of GOD. Communism came to life in a sea of blood, and death, and hatred of all others. Christianity came to life in atmosphere of love and good wishes, kindness for all and love of HUMANITY. Today those two PHILOSOPHIES of life have come to grips, one to run the world, communism, the other to merely exist, and live in peace, which is CHRISTIANITY. Communism is of the Jew, and the Jew is an ASIATIC. The Jews run the governments of the world today. If the reports in the congressional record are true, and I believe they are, Asiatic Russia, which is communistic Jewery, is exterminating white

Democracy as it is used in the United States today, is a mask behind which Jewish communism works. The United States is not a Democracy, but a Republic. Can Russia be called a democracy? A country that builds its power, like MODOG CHRISTIANS? Or Christian DOGS? Russia is exterminating all governments in WHITE EUROPE, FINLAND, POLAND, THE BALTIC STATES, BALKAN STATES, GERMANY, AUSTRIA. No respect for people. Now there is much being said in the world today about MINORITIES. Especially in our own country. The world has a population of two billion. In that amount, we have about 70 million whites organized, that is in the United States. So if the white man is not the minority in the world today, who in the devil is? White Europe is under the HEEL of the ASIATIC. England has been bled white fighting the wars of communism, so the last organized segment of white life left in the world today, is in the United States. About 70 million. So who is the minority? Is 1,930,000,000 more than 70 million? Now here is the CRUX. In Look Magazine for April 1945, there is an article, which says when the wars abroad are

(continued on page 8)

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105-74 391



~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

October 25, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

Special Agent in Charge
Atlanta, Georgia

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Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith copies of reports of
Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted],
at [redacted], dated as follows:

[redacted] and [redacted] in the case entitled:

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY
aka The Columbians, Incorporated; The Columbian
Workers' Movement, formerly known as the Citizens'
Forum
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be included in an investigative report or made available to unauthorized individuals or outside agencies unless paraphrased in such a way that the identity of the informant and the source of the information will not be disclosed. It is imperative that this procedure be closely followed.

You are instructed to give the contents of these reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investigation in those instances where you feel the reported material or the reported material along with information already available to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,

105 94 392

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures



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[redacted] has been [redacted] and is [redacted]
very much wrought up about the appearance of Homer Loomis, in connection with the G.L.K. Smith movement.

Loomis spoke here under the sponsorship of the Current Events Club, which is another G.L.K. front.

Enclosed is a copy of a report forwarded to New York on this meeting, which is a fair coverage on same. This report was prepared by one of our friends, in an effort to get [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] he claims to be able to use for information.

THE WRITER OF THIS REPORT DOES NOT HAVE ANY IDEA OF WHERE IT WAS USED [redacted] DID IT AS A FAVOR TO ME. IT WOULD BE VERY INDICATIVE

In connection with this meeting, it will be noted that the three people arrested for messing up Loomis and [redacted] were very prominent SWP members, and had about 20 people from their Party in the picket line.

They were pointed out to police by [redacted] who was [redacted] in [redacted] and this will be the subject of a real come back on the part of the SWP against the C.P., and if possible it will [redacted]

Loomis is strictly preaching White Supremacy, and it is understood that he has made advances to the United Sons, for support in the coming months, where he evidently expects to headquarter, in Detroit for some time to come after his return from St. Louis, where he is supposed to be at the present time.

Loomis is a very good speaker, and somewhat of a rabble rouser himself, and intends to get down to the poorer areas in an attempt to get the masses together. He evidently now has the full support of the [redacted] faction, and is understood to be headquartering at the new [redacted]

[redacted] on the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted]
It will be really a tough battle if he [redacted] and [redacted] plan to give him plenty of trouble every time he appears here.

The Jewish element, apparently under [redacted] are very much wrought up as mentioned before, [redacted] is remaining [redacted] until next [redacted] and for some reason [redacted] been staying at the [redacted] [redacted] not let anyone know where he is. It probably just saves a Hotel Bill.

[redacted] in [redacted] the present time, [redacted] to go to [redacted] states, before he can return to [redacted] he is waiting for word on this at the present time.

He is also inquiring into the fact that [redacted] has given word to [redacted] in the [redacted] for [redacted]

[redacted] and has said that [redacted] was aware of the Jewish question. [redacted] into the Catholic Church backing of [redacted] and has definitely decided that there will be a big religious issue coming up before long. This looks likely, as even the Lutheran Church is looking in on the matter.

It has long been understood that the Churches were interested in the Jewish question, and it is coming more and more to the front [redacted]

[redacted] have our eyes too much attention to this other than keeping some track on [redacted], but it could very easily be revived if necessary, and if it should grow to any great proportion.

Detroit, Michigan

October 8, 1947

Re: Current Events Club

The Current Events Club held a meeting at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, on Tuesday, October 7, 1947. Picket lines paraded in front of the hotel, numbering approximately 150 people. Police protection was granted the meeting, both on the outside of the hotel, as well as in the building, immediately in front of the doors leading into the ballroom, where the meeting was held. Three men in the picket lines, (3 lines assembled in various parts of the hotel property) were wearing the black clerical vest, as a symbol that they are clergymen.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Don Lohbeck, assistant to G. L. K. Smith. After his opening remarks, Mr. Lohbeck introduced Mr. Homer Loomis, former secretary of the "Columbians." Mr. Loomis speaks with a prominent southern accent. A summary of his remarks are as follows.

Mr. Loomis explained the organizational activity of the Columbians. He stated that uniforms were issued to all members, and that the symbol of the organization was a lightning bolt, that many of the members had tattooed on their arms. Generally the symbol was worn in the form of an arm band, on the right arm. He stated that the people of Atlanta Georgia, looked up to the members of the organization with respect. No member was allowed to smoke or drink while wearing the uniform. One of the main instructions given the members was that they at all times respect American White Womenhood. They were to give up their seats in a bus to white women and to "persuade" by request, others in the bus, (males) to give up their seats to women. The members were to fight intermarriage at all times. They were to organize the "working men and women and stir them to action." They were to become leaders in the churches and in all types of organizations.

Mr. Loomis further stated that the Columbians were not Nazis minded. They were condemned as being Nazis by the corrupt political forces who were afraid that the organization would become too powerful to combat, therefore, the politicians joined hands with a man named, Sheldon, (which was not Sheldon's correct name) and seek to place the membership of the Columbians behind the bars.

His explanation mentioned the way in which meetings were conducted in Atlanta. A sound car would be secured, and Loomis and Mr. Burke, who was frequently referred to as the leader of the organization, would load the sound truck full of men, and would parade through the streets of Atlanta and announce the meeting time and place. The meetings were generally conducted in open lots and fields, this was done to avoid paying high rents. Loomis explained how a "bunch of 200 Jews attempted to break up one of their meetings and were run out the entire area by the membership.

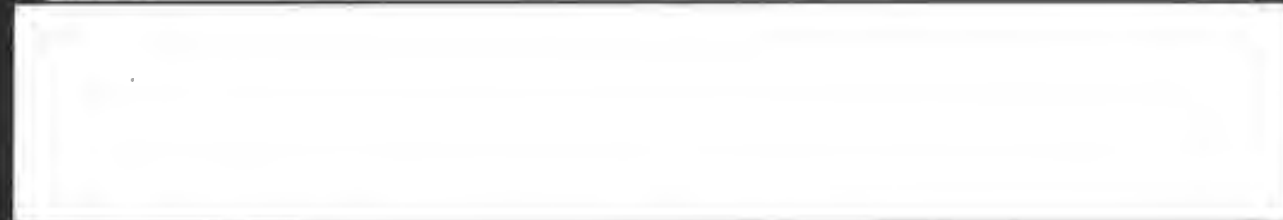
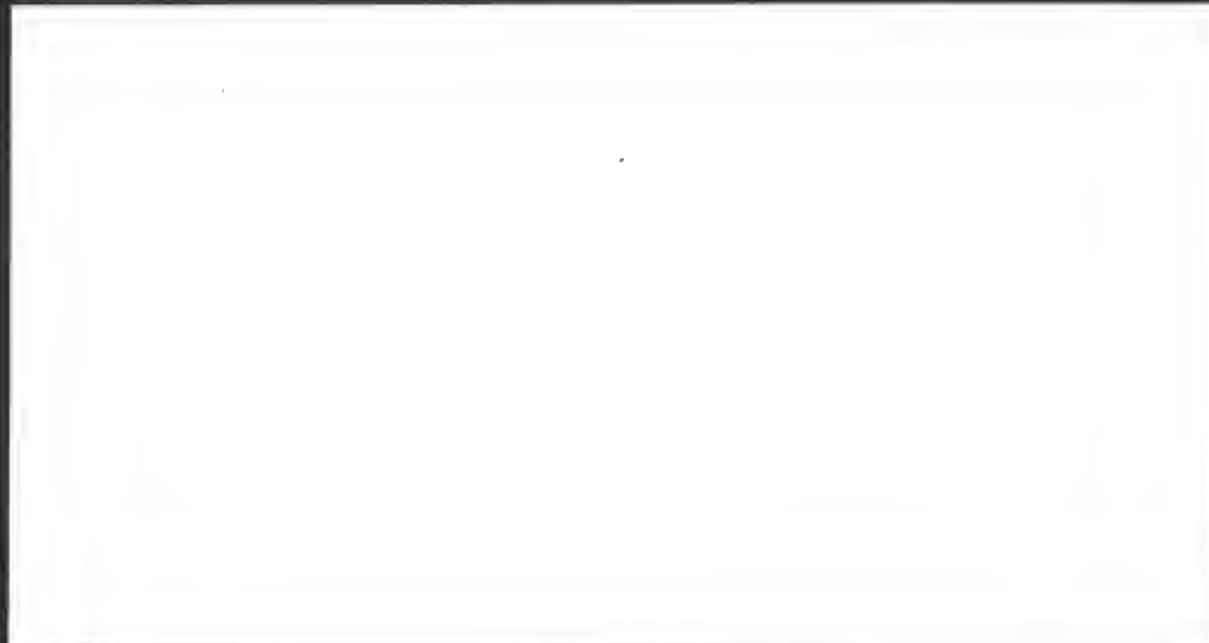
Page Two
Current Events Club

Loomis stated that the organization had distributed handbills by the thousands, and had enlisted the aid of business people. They large banners painted and store owners placed the banners across the store fronts, saying that they were cooperating with "a great organization that was interested in protecting the white race from mongrelization." Many organizations joined hands with the Columbians in their effort to organize the working class of people in Atlanta. For this reason, the politicians decided to "do something about this trouble the group was causing. Mr. Loomis claims that the political actually believed that the Columbians were doing good work but feared the group at the same time, and for this reason, ordered the police department of Atlanta to break up the meetings and to jail the men responsible for promoting the meetings, as well as the speakers. Loomis claims that if they had just one more month of good weather in Georgia, they would won Atlanta to their cause.

Because of the many times the leaders of the group were placed in jail, it became apparent that Burke would have to give up the organizing activities, because he had [REDACTED] Loomis continued to organize, carry on meetings, and get thrown in jail. He said that it didn't bother him, because he ate while in jail.

Loomis was very anti semitic in his address. He attacked the Negro's referring to them at all times as Niggers. He stated that the reason the people backed the organization to such a great extent in Atlanta is because it was the only organization that let the people know where the leaders stood. He said, "you cant tell the people that you might be, or might not be against the Nigger, or the Jews, you have to do it the way we did it down there, and tell them that are against them. If you take your stand with Jesus Christ, then they will follow your leadership. No wishey washie talk." He said, that if you tell the people that you just are against the actions of the Niggers and the Jews, the people just do not understand it. You have to tell them that you are out and out against them, and then they will follow you as leaders. Take a stand at all times.

Page three
Current Events Club



Loomis expressed the desire to continue on to St. Louis and to conduct several organizational meetings there. He said that he intends to return to Detroit with [redacted] and carry the program of organization to the "d orstaps of the working man. He explained that some of the working people would be embarrassed to attend meetings in a fine hotel, or that they may it "as a little "out of their class to come downtown to a hotel." Therefore, he intended to take the program directly to them. He would rent halls in various working class neighborhoods. He said, that the trouble in the past has been the "helplessness of the people." They have not felt themselves secure. The way to get them to have this feeling of security is to get them to mass themselves together. Get them to feel that in great numbers they have strength. He stated that in Atlanta they had the same trouble. However, when he got the people together in a great mass demonstration and told them to march down the main street, they marched. When he asked them to sing, they sang. They felt secure and had the faith that they were strong. He said, that he intended to work with Mr. Smith, and would begin holding regular meetings, that would be educational romot ons, just as soon as possible.

Page Four
Current Events Club

Lohbeck announced that a meeting would be held in four to six weeks
for G. L. K. Smith.

Approximately (200) people attended the meeting. Literature was sold
for \$1.00 for several peices.

11-25-61
Lohbeck

(DE 105-226)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

At St. Louis, Missouri:

Will report any speech made by LOOMIS inasmuch as
LOOMIS has indicated his intention to be in St. Louis in the near future.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Data on Klan and Columbians Lifted in Raids on Cook's Files

By JOHN COURIC

Top secret case files involving the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians were among documents stolen from the State Law Department, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook disclosed Tuesday night.

Cook said the documents involved persons prominently connected with the two hate organizations but that loss of the information was not too serious since the Law Department already had revoked the corporate charters for the two night-riding groups. The information was collected to aid in revoking the charters.

Cook said the list of Klansmen contained the names of "prominent persons."

Following Cook's disclosure, Dan Duke, former Assistant Attorney-General and now a local lawyer, notified reporters that he personally had all documents pertaining to the Klan and Columbians. Cook said those stolen were duplicates of those in Duke's possession.

"I have copies and original documents pertaining to the Klan and Columbian investigations," Duke said. "All documents pertaining

to these investigations were carried away by me with Mr. Cook's consent and knowledge on or before Jan. 15, 1947, when I left the State Law Department to enter private practice.

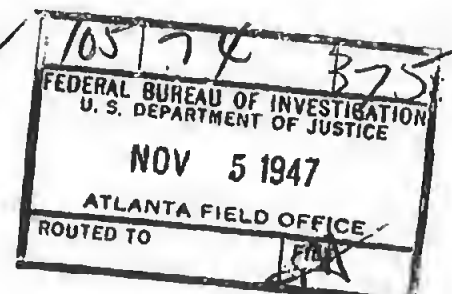
"Since that time I have made this information available to various persons and supplied Mr. Cook with private documents pertaining to the Klan, preparatory to the Klan suit, and turned this information over to Asst. Atty. Gen. Claude Shaw."

Duke, who was assigned to investigate the Klan and the Columbians, said he did not know which files had been stolen from Cook. He added that lists of persons prominently connected with the Klan were in his possession alone.

Before and after Duke's statement, Cook said he had copies of many important documents which Duke carried away, including a list of prominent persons connected with the Klan and another list of major Columbians.

The Attorney General reported Monday that his office twice had been rifled by intruders. He said Tuesday night that two

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, NOV. 5, 1947



DIRECTOR, FBI

November 20, 1947

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

[REDACTED] INDEXED
NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - NSP

b7C

b7C

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] with
 [REDACTED] and believed that the Bureau would be interested
 in [REDACTED]. She furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] at which time he
 was in the [REDACTED] and has since main-
 tained [REDACTED] with him. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had called [REDACTED] around
 [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] saw him for about [REDACTED] days. It is her be-
 lief that he is an able-bodied [REDACTED] but advised that [REDACTED] his [REDACTED]
 as [REDACTED] and recalls at least one occasion when the return address on an en-
 velope received from him bore the letters [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has
 been a [REDACTED] and has made
 to [REDACTED]

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b7D

According to [REDACTED] she did not believe that the subject was violently
 anti-Semitic or anti-negro until she had received [REDACTED] from him. She
 knew that he did not particularly care for Jewish people and recalled that on
 occasions he had mentioned that he did not like seeing the negro babies of white
 women in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] continued that she believed that he
 was telling the truth in these statements and for this reason is reporting this
 matter.

In a letter dated [REDACTED] subject wrote that he had joined an or-
 ganization The National Socialist Party at Atlanta, Georgia. In this letter
 he stated that the Party has arms and that at the call to arms we shall rise
 and fight and that they will put the negroes and Jews out. In this letter he
 also advised that he had returned from [REDACTED] and that while in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] According to this letter [REDACTED] maintained
 that he [REDACTED]

Reason for picking

[REDACTED] He continued to relate that he and his companions were [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] well and so they learned that the
 [REDACTED]

105 74 376

Put in file
 on Columbus
 Dr.

b7C

b7C

b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI

November 20, 1947

b7C

On [redacted] advised [redacted] that he had [redacted] from The National Socialist Party that upon completion of [redacted] for some kind of duty and expressed ~~hopes~~ that it would involve fighting. At the bottom of this letter is signed [redacted] with the insignia of the spread eagle over a circle with a broken finch which he advised is the MSP insignia.

[redacted] stated that she started questioning [redacted] about his Party and its purposes and believes she may have aroused his suspicions. He [redacted] has begun corresponding with [redacted]

[redacted] that she has received from the subject in which he reiterated that he was a Nationalist, a member of an underground movement that will someday rise to power, that he hates negroes and Jews and boasted that [redacted]

In a letter dated [redacted] he boasts that destruction such as Texas City, Texas will result from the underground movement's attack. He states positively that the Texas City, Texas disaster was one of their attacks, well planned and well performed and that he personally [redacted]

In this letter he states that [redacted] This letter also contains a threat that [redacted]

In conclusion he warned that [redacted]

The following description of subject was furnished by [redacted]

Name

Address

Age

Birthdate

Height

Weight

Eyes

Hair

Build

b7C

b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI

November 20, 1947

Description continued;

Complexion
Scars or marks

Peculiarities

Occupation

Education

Marital status
Nationality
Criminal Record

b7C

Relatives

Military Service

Characteristics

The above mentioned letters are being forwarded to the Laboratory for examination under separate cover letter.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Boston enclosing two photographs of subject dressed in a National Socialist Party uniform. They are requested to ascertain from the photographer in that city the circumstances under which these snapshots were taken. An attempt has been made to cover the name

Director, FBI

November 20, 1947

A copy of this letter is being sent to Atlanta for their information and consideration of the possibility that the National Socialist Party may somehow be connected with the Columbians, who have their headquarters in that city.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Omaha Division to ascertain all background information they can reveal ~~the subject~~ as his permanent residence is listed as [redacted] b7C

A copy of this letter is being directed to Washington Field Division so they may obtain from [redacted] and the [redacted]

[redacted] all available information regarding the subject. It is to be noted that the subject claimed to have [redacted]

[redacted] and to be [redacted] from the [redacted]

Photographs of subject are being enclosed for the Bureau.

All offices are requested to hold the leads in abeyance until the Bureau has decided that this case should be investigated.

JPL:RCF

105-

Encls.

cc: Boston (encls.)
Atlanta ✓
Omaha
Washington Field

Director, FBI

August 20, 1949

SAC, Omaha

hdp
[redacted]
NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY
SECURITY MATTER - X
(Bureau File [redacted])

105-74-376



As a matter of background information, the records of the [redacted] reflect that the true name of the subject of instant case is [redacted]. He was born on [redacted] at [redacted] and is the son of [redacted]. [redacted] is an employee of the [redacted] enrolled in [redacted] on [redacted] and withdrew on [redacted] to join the [redacted]. It was noted that he had a listed IQ of [redacted] which is [redacted] average.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was definitely [redacted] average in intelligence and is [redacted] well adjusted individual. He stated that he did not cooperate with school authorities and is an individual who has not learned to cooperate with other people. [redacted] stated that he was amused when [redacted] was accepted into the [redacted] advised that he considers [redacted] to be definitely psychopathic. He said that when [redacted] attended the [redacted] there was no indication that he belonged to any subversive groups and that as a matter of fact he doubts that [redacted] belongs to any subversive groups, but because of his psychopathic mind he might conjure up a membership in his own mind in some subversive organization for the purpose of impressing other people. b7C

A review of [redacted] file at the [redacted] reflects that he has [redacted] It further reflects that he [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted]. He has [redacted] from the [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted]. The [redacted] was by reason of [redacted] for the [redacted].

A further review of the [redacted] file reflects that [redacted] on [redacted] was rejected as [redacted] at the [redacted]. It was noted that the reason for the rejection of [redacted] was given as rejected because of [redacted]. A report from the [redacted] further reflected that [redacted] had been discharged from the [redacted] following a [redacted]. The [redacted] instructed the [redacted] that under no [redacted] circumstances would [redacted] ever be suitable for service in the [redacted]. 376a



Director, FBI

- 2 -

August 20, 1948

[redacted] employee of the [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted] was recontacted and
he again advised that in his opinion [redacted] is [redacted] He stated
that he does not believe [redacted] belongs to any subversive organizations
although [redacted] has constantly made reference to the fact that he belongs
to the National Socialist Party at [redacted] [redacted] advised he had
not seen [redacted] in [redacted] for some time and believes [redacted]
is still in the [redacted]

A check was made at the Identification Bureau of the [redacted]
Police Department, through [redacted] Identification Officer,
and it was ascertained that [redacted] had been arrested by the [redacted]
Police Department under [redacted] Police Department [redacted] on [redacted]
for investigation. The arrest was made upon the [redacted]
of [redacted] who advised that [redacted] had been
[redacted] further stated that [redacted] had been [redacted]
[redacted] and that [redacted] had seen [redacted]
[redacted] further advised that
[redacted] was carrying a [redacted] when this occurred. It was noted that
on [redacted] was released by the County Attorney, [redacted]
County, [redacted] without prosecution.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Born: [redacted]
Height: [redacted]
Weight: [redacted]
Build: [redacted]
Complexion: [redacted]
Hair: [redacted]
Peculiarities: [redacted]
Marital Status: [redacted]
Race: White
Relatives: Parents - [redacted]

Marine Serial No [redacted]
Lincoln PD No.: [redacted]

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter unless
advised to the contrary.

SMD/jj

100-4077

cc: Boston

Atlanta

Washington Field

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, ATLANTA

DATE: December 5, 1947

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, a.k.a. The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Columbian Workers, The People's Profound Progressive Protest Political Party of America, formerly known as The Citizens Forum
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Relet from Milwaukee to Atlanta, dated October 11, 1947.

[redacted] has been declared [redacted] by psychiatrists at [redacted] and no effort to interview him was made by this office. He has been transferred to [redacted]. Previous to his being [redacted] in this [redacted] and during his stay at [redacted] he was investigated by the G-2 Section there, at which time [redacted] who is now also in the [redacted] furnished information that [redacted] was very interested in the movements of the Columbians, and that he seemed to be quite familiar with the various leaders in this organization. The results of an interview with [redacted] by [redacted] on [redacted] are attached hereto for the information of Atlanta and Milwaukee.

b7C

There is also enclosed for the information of the Atlanta Field, a memorandum prepared by G-2 reflecting the results of interviews with [redacted] and also papers found in his [redacted] after a [redacted] of same by G-2. A [redacted] whom [redacted] seemed to know rather well in [redacted] was taken from his address book. It is noted that [redacted] and either [redacted] are alleged Communist Party members. [redacted] and [redacted] all are also friends of [redacted].

No effort is being made by this office to identify or investigate [redacted] whom [redacted] is supposed to have contacted in [redacted] unless the Atlanta Field is in possession of information indicating that such investigation should be conducted.

This matter is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

ODA:red
105-60
cc - Milwaukee
Enclosures *JS*

105-74-377
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 8 1947

OFFICE

SAC, Philadelphia

December 20, 1947

Director, FBI

E. SCOTT CRAWFORD
NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY
SECURITY MATTER - X

b7C

reference is made to your memorandum of November 20, 1947 enclosing letters written by the above-captioned individual to [redacted] and [redacted]

For your information, the Omaha Office of this Bureau in a memorandum dated May 27, 1947 furnished information relating to the allegation by [redacted] that the National Socialist Party was responsible for the Texas City disaster. This information was furnished to the Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard and on June 25, 1947 the Bureau was informed by Admiral J. E. Farley, Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, that the information furnished by [redacted] alleging that the Texas City disaster was caused by a hand grenade was of doubtful value. Various reasons were offered to substantiate the statement made by the Coast Guard.

b7C

1a26
Photostatic copies of the letters transmitted by the Philadelphia Office have been furnished to MID, ONI, the Maritime Service, U. S. Coast Guard and the Criminal Division of the Department. One photostatic copy each of the [redacted] letters is likewise being enclosed herewith for the Boston, Atlanta, Omaha and Washington Field Offices.

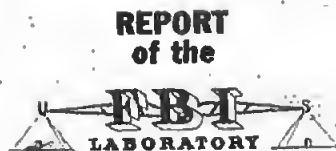
In view of the present indication that [redacted] is a [redacted] it is not felt that any investigation is warranted, however, it is believed advisable for the Omaha Office to determine something of the background of this individual and advise the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this letter.

The leads set forth in the Philadelphia memorandum of November 20, 1947 may be disregarded unless instructions are received from the Bureau to cover these leads.

cc: Boston (Enclosures)
Atlanta (Enclosures)
Omaha (Enclosures)
Washington Field (Enclosures)

105-74-378

[redacted] *Jan*



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 30, 1947

b7C

To: SAC, Philadelphia

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination
of evidence received from your office on November 22, 1947.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

[REDACTED]
NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - NSP

b7C

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO.

105-

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Reference: Letter dated November 20, 1947

Examination requested: Document

Q1 [REDACTED] envelopes and [REDACTED] letters purported to have been written by
[REDACTED]

Result of Examination:

Specimen Q1 was searched through the appropriate sections of the
Anonymous Letter File and the National Security File without effecting
an identification. Representative photographic copies of specimen Q1
are being added to these files for future reference and comparison.

Specimen Q1 is being retained in the files of the Bureau.

2-Philadelphia
1-Boston
1-Atlanta
1-Omaha
1-Washington

105-74379

JWH

Did Columbians Inspire 2-Year Terror Reign?

Atlanta police Wednesday launched an investigation to determine whether Columbians inspired a two-year reign of terror which they declared was brought to an end with the arrest of four white youths charged with suspicion of arson.

Acts hinting terrorism had centered in the Chestnut-Kennedy Street area.

The four boys admitted setting fire to a Negro-owned building at 782 Kennedy St., N. W., Sunday night, police said.

Arrested were: Harold O'Kelley, 17, of 605 Means St., N. W.; George Wallace, 20, of 809 Kennedy St., N. W.; Eugene Lawrence, 18, of 475 Oliver St., N. W., and George Gantt, alias "Jeep," 18, of 561 Simmons St., N. W.

A fifth boy was arrested, but he was turned over to juvenile authorities when police learned he was only 13 years old. Other members of the "gang" are being sought.

Police also launched the investigation into the Columbian angle, when one member of the youthful "gang" admitted working for a man who had been indicted by the Fulton County Grand Jury in connection with Columbian activity.

Police said all four boys held at the Atlanta jail admitted taking part in the burning Sunday, but they said it was a signed statement by the juvenile that gave them the clearest picture of what happened.

In his statement, the youngest member of the "gang" said young Gantt suggested the burning to the group, which was assembled in a

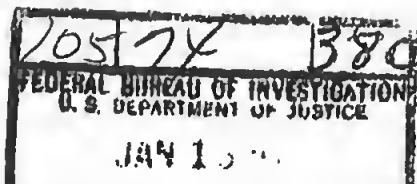
drugstore at Chestnut and Kennedy Streets.

"Gantt said: 'Let's get some gasoline and burn the barber shop,'" the statement said. "Gantt then went to a filling station and bought two gallons of gasoline, which was poured on the floor of the Kennedy Street building. 'Jeep' then struck a match and threw it into the building," the statement concluded. Firemen extinguished the blaze after considerable damage was done.

Police said they have been plagued by acts of violence in that area for more than two years.

b7C

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JAN. 15, 1948



Director, FBI

Jan. 24, 1948


SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, a.k.a.
The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Columbian
Workers, The People's Profound Progressive Protest
Political Party of America, formerly known as The
Citizens Forum; INTERNAL SECURITY-X.
(Bureau file #100-353474).

Instant file is being carried in a pending inactive
status by the Atlanta Division in view of the fact that the Columbian
charter has been revoked and there has been no activity on the part of
this organization in the past six months.

The Bureau will be kept advised as to any future
activities or developments.

JTS:CM
105-74



105-74-381

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ATLANTA

FILE NO. **105-74**

CM

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA	DATE WHEN MADE 1/23/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/10/48	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, a.k.a. The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Columbian Workers, The People's Profound Progressive Protest Political Party of America, formerly known as The Citizens Forum.			CHARACTER OF CASE <p style="text-align: center;">INTERNAL SECURITY-X</p>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: right; text-align: right;">b7C b2 b7D</div> <p style="text-align: center;">Information received that instant organization has not been active in Georgia for past six months. HOMER LOOMIS, JR. reportedly presently connected with Christian Nationalist Party of GERALD L. K. SMITH. Prosecution of HOMER LOOMIS, JR. and EMORY C. BURKE by State of Georgia still on appeal before Circuit Court of Appeals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P*</p>			
REFERENCE: <p>Bureau file #100-353474. Report of SA , dated 7/3/47, Atlanta. Teletype to Director and Detroit from Atlanta dated 10/6/47. Report of S dated 10/31/47 at Detroit. Letter from Louisville to Atlanta dated 12/5/47.</p>			
DETAILS: <p> advised that instant organization has not been active in the state of Georgia during the past six months. He further advised that HOMER LOOMIS, JR., on September 17, 1947, was in Madison, Wisconsin, with GERALD L. K. SMITH, at which time LOOMIS made a speech on the program with SMITH attacking the </p> <p> Informant stated that LOOMIS had his picture taken with SMITH, which appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal on September 17, 1947. He said that HOMER LOOMIS, SR., had been evicted from the Robert Fulton Hotel, Atlanta, during the week of September 20, 1947, for non-payment of bill, and then moved to the Jefferson Hotel, one of the cheaper hotels in Atlanta. It was his understanding that recently HOMER LOOMIS, SR., had returned to New York.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 5 Atlanta (1 MID 1 ONI)		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">105 74 38</div>	

The Atlanta Journal on October 5, 1947, published an article reading, "HOMER LOOMIS, JR., secretary of the now defunct Columbians, Inc., has joined GERALD L. K. SMITH's race-baiting Christian Nationalists as an organizer" in St. Louis.

b2

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[] advised that HOMER LOOMIS, JR., spoke under the sponsorship of the Current Events Club in Detroit, Michigan, on October 7, 1947, at the Fort Shelby Hotel. Informant advised that approximately 105 people attended the meeting, and literature was sold at \$1.00 for several pieces.

[] advised that "the meeting was opened by Mr. Don Lohbeck, assistant to G. L. K. Smith. After his opening remarks, Mr. Lohbeck introduced Mr. Homer Loomis, former secretary of the 'Columbians.' Mr. Loomis speaks with a prominent southern accent. A summary of his remarks are as follows:

"Mr. Loomis explained the organizational activity of the Columbians. He stated that uniforms were issued to all members, and that the symbol of the organization was lightning bolt, that many of the members had tattooed on their arms. Generally the symbol was worn in the form of an arm band, on the right arm. He stated that the people of Atlanta, Georgia, looked up to the members of the organization with respect. No member was allowed to smoke or drink while wearing the uniform. One of the main instructions given the members was that they at all times respect American white womanhood. They were to give up their seats in a bus to white women and to 'persuade' by request others in the bus (males) to give up their seats to women. The members were to fight intermarriage at all times. They were to organize the 'working men and women and stir them to action.' They were to become leaders in the churches and in all types of organizations.

"Mr. Loomis further stated that the Columbians were not Nazi minded. They were condemned as being Nazis by the corrupt political forces who were afraid that the organization would become too powerful to combat, therefore, the politicians joined hands with a man named Sheldon (which was not Sheldon's correct name) and seek to place the membership of the Columbians behind the bars.

"His explanation mentioned the way in which meetings were conducted in Atlanta. A sound car would be secured, and Loomis and Mr. Burke, who was frequently referred to as the leader of the organization, would lead the sound truck full of men, and would parade through the streets

AT 105-74

"of Atlanta and announce the meeting time and place. The meetings were generally conducted in open lots and fields. This was done to avoid paying high rents. Loomis explained how a 'bunch of 200 Jews attempted to break up one of their meetings and were run out the entire area by the membership.

"Loomis stated that the organization had distributed handbills by the thousands, and had enlisted the aid of business people. They had large banners painted and store owners placed the banners across the store fronts, showing that they were cooperating with 'a great organization that was interested in protecting the white race from mongrelization.' Many organizations joined hands with the Columbians in their effort to organize the working class of people in Atlanta. For this reason, the politicians decided to 'do something about this trouble the group was causing. Mr. Loomis claims that the politician actually believed that the Columbians were doing good work but feared the group at the same time, and for this reason ordered the police department of Atlanta to break up the meetings and to jail the men responsible for promoting the meetings, as well as the speakers. Loomis claims that if they had just one more month of good weather in Georgia they would have won Atlanta to their cause.

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"Because of the many times the leaders of the group were placed in jail, it became apparent that Burke would have to give up the organizing activities, because he had three children to support. Loomis continued to organize, carry on meetings, and get thrown in jail. He said said that it didn't bother him, because he ate while in jail.

"Loomis was very anti semitic in his address. He attacked the Negroes, referring to them at all times as Niggers. He stated that the reason the people backed the organization to such a great extent in Atlanta is because it was the only organization that let the people know where the leaders stood. He said, 'you can't tell the people that you might be, or might not be against the Nigger or the Jews, you have to do it the way we did it down there, and tell them that you are against them. If you take your stand with Jesus Christ, then they will follow your leadership. No wishey washie talk.' He said that if you tell the people that you just are against the actions of the Niggers and the Jews, the people just do not understand it. You have to tell them that you are out and out against them, and then they will follow you as leaders. Take a stand at all times,

AT 105-74

b7C

"the Columbians, to find out just how the 'Jews' were operating to place the Columbians in jail and to wreck the organization. Before going over to the [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]
Loomis met at intervals in order to [redacted] The [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] It was explained that if the attorney did this, it would prove that the leaders of the group were innocent and were victims of paid testimony, which was false, [redacted]

[redacted] prove the Jewish element backing the trials and the investigation was financing the entire set up with 'Jewish money.'

[redacted]
"Loomis expressed the desire to continue on to St. Louis and to conduct several organizational meetings there. He said that he intends to return to Detroit with [redacted] and carry the program of organization to the 'doorsteps of the working man.' He explained that some of the working people would be embarrassed to attend meetings in a fine hotel, or that they

"may think it was a little 'out of their class to come down town to a hotel.' Therefore, he intended to take the program directly to them. He would rent halls in various working class neighborhoods. He said that the trouble in the past has been the 'helplessness of the people.' They have not felt themselves secure. The way to get them to have this feeling of security is to get them to mass themselves together. Get them to feel that in great numbers they have strength. He stated that in Atlanta they had the same trouble. However, when he got the people together in a great mass demonstration and told them to march down the main street they marched, when he asked them to sing they sang. They felt secure and had the faith that they were strong. He said that he intended to work with Mr. Smith and would begin holding regular meetings, that would be educational promotions, just as soon as possible."

The "Georgia Tribune" published every Thursday by the Georgia Tribune Publishing Company, Columbus, Georgia, editor and publisher, "PARSON JACK" JOHNSTON, in the issue of July 24, 1947, devoted the entire issue to the defense of HOMER LOOMIS, EMORY BURKE, and the Columbian Party. On August 2, 1947, the "Georgia Tribune" published an open letter to Governor M. E. THOMPSON of Georgia, from JAMES AKIN of Columbus, who had testified against HOMER LOOMIS and EMORY BURKE in their trials by the state of Georgia, in which AKIN stated "that testimony was false, and as I have set forth in an affidavit verified by me on the 16th day of July, 1947, it was extorted from me by the prosecuting officials of Fulton County, the then Solicitor General, now Superior Court Judge E. E. ANDREWS, and the then Assistant Solicitor General, now Solicitor General PAUL WEBB, acting in close cooperation with and under the influence of the so-called Non-Separation, Anti-Nazi League of New York, and the former Attorney General of Georgia."

The above newspaper on the same date devoted headlines to the fact that HERBERT T. JENKINS, Chief, Atlanta Police Department, had reportedly "admitted in Atlanta Recorder's Court, his contempt for a private citizen's constitutional rights by his statement 'your civil rights end where my nose begins.' Chief JENKINS was called to the stand and cross questioned for more than an hour during the 'Freedom of Speech' trial of Homer Loomis." Instant newspaper on the same date carried other articles in defense of HOMER LOOMIS, JR. and the Columbian Party.

The Georgia Tribune of September 25, 1947, published in its columns a letter from PEARL BUSSY PHINNEY, entitled, "Remove Communists from Public Office," and on October 16, 1947, published a letter by PEARL BUSSY PHINNEY in the "Letters to the Editor" column which was an open letter addressed to the Honorable WALTER F. GEORGE, Senate Office Building, Washing-

AT 105-74

ton, D. C., which stated in part, "Finally, it may surprise you to know that we are taking no orders from B'nai B'rith or any other alien group, the South is still able to stand on its own feet, believe it or not."

The Atlanta Journal on October 3, 1947, in an article entitled, "Columbians Phoenix Flaps a Tired Wing," stated in part, "the organization, styling itself 'We the People,' emerged on an anti-Communist, anti-carpetbagger, pro-Caucasian platform, with the avowed intention of rallying the masses to save America for 'real Americans.'" The chairman of instant meeting was FLOYD DENNARD, and the keynote address was delivered by VESTER N. OMNBY, Atlanta attorney who drew up the charter for the Columbians. This article reflected that the only Columbian present was IRA JETT, that JETT reportedly said at the conclusion that the new organization "seems to be something like the Columbians all right," but added disappointedly, "They are too mushy for me."

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The Milwaukee Office on October 11, 1947, advised that [redacted]

[redacted] advised that one [redacted]

INDEX

[redacted] had written the Columbians under [redacted] offering his services as [redacted] for the Columbians in the [redacted] indicated that [redacted] gave the Columbians, [redacted] In the communication which he sent them [redacted] said that as a result of the communication a man had called [redacted] and identified himself as a Columbian and displayed the insignia of the Columbians, that this individual asked for [redacted] advising that he was [redacted] of the [redacted] advised that [redacted] he referred this man to [redacted] who is [redacted] at the [redacted]

[redacted] described this individual as follows:

Race
Sex
Age
Height
Weight
Build
Eyes
Remarks

The Louisville Office on December 5, 1947, advised that [redacted]

[redacted] had been [redacted] by [redacted]

[redacted] and is presently located at [redacted]

b7C

AT 105-74

A check of the records of the Clerk of Superior Court, Fulton County, Atlanta, reflects that the appeals filed by HOMER LOGGINS, JR. and EMORY C. BURKE and [redacted] are still on appeal before the Circuit Court of Appeals, and no decision has been handed down.

PENDING

AT 105-74

LEADS

ATLANTA DIVISION

At Atlanta, Georgia, will report any future activities of the Columbians.

PENDING

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AT 105-74

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Columbians May Be Freed by State Court

From official circles in Georgia I learn there is grave danger that the state supreme court may any day be obliged to wipe out the sentences against leaders of the Columbians Inc., those brownshirted storm troopers who cropped up in Atlanta in 1946.

It seems that several of the Columbians who turned state's witnesses have now turned back into Columbians and have signed affidavits that they perjured themselves on the witness stand.

Three of the Columbian leaders—Homer Loomis Jr., Emory Burke and Ira Jett—have been sentenced to from three to four years on such charges as usurping police powers, inciting to riot and illegal possession of dynamite. All are free on bond pending outcome of their appeals

LOOMIS has become a henchman of Gerald L. N. Smith and spoke recently in St. Louis and Detroit.

He and Burke plan to revive the Columbians if their sentences are voided. Jett is in the same mood and meanwhile is serving on the Klan's Kavalier Klub whipping squad in Atlanta.

THIS MAN was a supervisory employe at Exposition Cotton Mills where a union organizing strike was in progress. Loomis and the other Columbian chieftains spent most of their time at Exposition Mills plotting with the bosses on how to break the strike. In return, the company helped the Columbians in many ways, even lending them its ball park to stage anti-union meetings.

Throughout the six months of the Columbians' organized existence, unionbusting was one of their big businesses. In the beginning they actually started out under the name Columbian Workers Movement with the central idea of destroying unions with racial and religious prejudice propaganda.

DAILY WORKER, JAN. 16, 1948

Bureau

165	74	1383
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
JAN 26 1948		
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE		
ROUTED TO	FILE	165

b7C

FBI ST LOUIS

2-6-48

11-40 AM

MH

SAC, ATANTA

THE PEOPLES POXX PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, ETC., IS, X. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NOW TEMPORARILY RESIDING WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LEFT [REDACTED]

LAST AND [REDACTED] IN DEFENSE HOMER

L. LOOMIS, LATTER RESIDING [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TO RETURN AND ASSIST LOE

ATXX AUTHORITIKXXX [REDACTED] ACTIVITIES. INFORMANT SUGGESTS [REDACTED]

POSSIBLY WANTED BY ATLANTA PD SINCE LOOMIS CAUTIONED HIM ABOUT SECRECY.

[REDACTED] END

OK FBI AT BEB

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V

105 74 387
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 6 1948

[REDACTED] FILE [REDACTED]

February 11, 1948

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MEMO TO: SAC

SUBJECT: THE COLUMBIANS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

[redacted] telephonically
contacted the writer on [redacted] and advised that [redacted]
[redacted] at [redacted]
[redacted] and that on the afternoon of [redacted]
[redacted] an individual who gave his name as [redacted] came into
the [redacted] with a uniform of the Columbians
to be pressed. He stated that this uniform was a green officer's
uniform, bearing a patch with a large "C", and a flash of
lightening running through it. He stated that this individual
made the remark that he was in a hurry, as he had to attend a
meeting. [redacted] was unable to give any further information
concerning this individual, or the alleged meeting of the
Columbians.

SA [redacted]

EDW/ds
105-74

*R/S [redacted] 3/1/48
of Circuit Court
of Appeals
on this? 69.9.
No 3/1/48 JRS*

105	74	385
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
FEB 11 1948		
[redacted]		CR 73

DECODED TELETYPE

FBI SAINT LOUIS

3-1-48

1-09

WOC

SAC ATLANTA

THE PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY ETC., IS-X.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT MAY HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE LUGGAGE

AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF HOMER LOOMIS JUNIOR. ADVISE IF

b7C

YOU DESIRE THIS COVERAGE.



END

OK FBI AT PBH

rjs

105 74 386

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 1 1948

ATLANTA OFFICE
ROUTED TO FILE

Q

~~SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: FBI SL 0711

FBI ATLANTA 3-1-48 6-15 PM EST JTS:LCE

b7C

SAC SAINT LOUIS.....U R G E N T

THE PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY ETC., IS-X.

REURTEL TODAY. COVERAGE INDICATED DESIRED.

END

7 
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

105-74-387
Sent  M

Per 

March 18, 1948

MEMO, SAC

RE: THE COLUMBIAN PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY-X

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] was in [redacted] Georgia
and talked to [redacted] during the month of [redacted]
[redacted] and that [redacted] reportedly told [redacted] that HOMER
LOOMIS, JR. had split with GERALD L. K. SMITH and was presently in
St. Louis, Missouri, accompanied by [redacted] reportedly
stated that LOOMIS could not see eye to eye with the policies of
GERALD L. K. SMITH and, therefore, had split with him.

[redacted]
SA

JTS:hs
105-74

105-74 1388
MAR 18 1948
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO [redacted]

Director, FBI

March 24, 1948

SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
a.k.a. The Columbian Party
INTERNAL SECURITY - X.
(Bufile #100-353474)

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This is to advise that the Georgia Supreme Court handed down an opinion on March 19, 1948, in which they stated that no valid question of constitutionality had been presented in reference to the HOMER LOOMIS, JR., EMORY BURKE and [redacted] cases. It is to be noted that instant appeal was presented on the ground that the Georgia statute preventing private persons from assuming police powers was unconstitutional.

The Georgia Supreme Court transferred instant case to the Georgia Court of Appeals on the grounds that it was a routine appeal and a misdemeanor conviction which the Supreme Court could not consider.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] for the [redacted] was in [redacted] and talked to [redacted] the month of [redacted] reportedly told [redacted] that HOMER LOOMIS, JR. has split with GERALD L. K. SMITH and is presently residing in [redacted] with [redacted]

The informant further advised that there have been no activities of the Columbian Party in and around Atlanta for the past several months.

cc: St. Louis

[Handwritten signature]

[redacted]

[Handwritten mark]

105-74-389

Court Refuses Columbian Plea To Nullify Law

The Georgia Supreme Court refused Friday a plea to wipe out the law under which Homer Loomis, Jr., brown-shirted leader of the Columbians, was sentenced to three and a-half years in prison.

Loomis' father, a New York attorney who represented his son, had contended a Georgia statute forbidding private persons from assuming police power was unconstitutional.

The younger Loomis was convicted under the statute after his Columbians allegedly patrolled Atlanta streets where there was friction between whites and Negroes.

The Supreme Court held that no valid question of constitutionality had been presented. It transferred the case to the Georgia Court of Appeals on the grounds that it was a routine appeal in a misdemeanor conviction which the Supreme Court could not consider.

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Chas. L. ...

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, MARCH 20, 1948

105	78	370
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
MAR 20 1948		
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE		
[Redacted Box]		

This should be reported to Bureau

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ATLANTA

FILE NO. 105-118

REPORT MADE AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 3-31-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-2, 18-48, 3-23, 10, 22, 23, 24, 25-48	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] ot
TITLE THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, aka, The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Etc.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HOMER L. LOOMIS, residing 2321 Whittemore Place, St. Louis, Missouri, employed Barrett Division, Allied Chemical and Dye Company. LOOMIS has held no Columbian meetings in St. Louis although on January 5, 1948, he spoke at a G. L. K. SMITH rally; was temporarily allied with SMITH, who now has headquarters in St. Louis; but they have split. Most of LOOMIS' time devoted to handling details and financing appeals of criminal convictions in Georgia. Little active organizing done.

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REFERENCE:

Report of SA [Redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, dated October 31, 1947.

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DETAILS:

At St. Louis, Mo.

HOMER L. LOOMIS, Jr.; now resides at 2321 Whittemore Place, St. Louis, Mo., and is employed by the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Company, 4528 S. Broadway. He came to St. Louis in either late October or early November, 1947. [Redacted] resides at the [Redacted] on [Redacted] and [Redacted] is employed by [Redacted]

Informant [Redacted] reports that on [Redacted] of GERALD L. K. SMITH, addressed a letter to HOMER LOOMIS then residing at 1711 Second Avenue, Columbus, Georgia. In this letter, which he said was being sent to [Redacted] together

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
3-Atlanta (Enc. 3)
1-New York (Inf.)
2-St. Louis

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 3 1948

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Handwritten: 113/R
cc - [unclear]
make [unclear]
exhibit [unclear]

SL 105-118

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individuals who were not named, he outlined "the utter degradation of our country" which he stated was due to the work of "would be Jewish tyrants". He said that our country is in need of a spiritual and moral revival and that the individuals to whom the letter was addressed are fully "enlightened as to the extent of the danger that our country. . . . faces today". He proposed a meeting for one week starting on September 2, 1947, in order to prepare a program that will "give the people of America something in which to believe".

[redacted] and that [redacted] on arrival in Detroit will be provided [redacted] asked that LOOMIS write an immediate answer to the suggestion.

[redacted] further reported that on [redacted] to HOMER LOOMIS, [redacted] in which he acknowledged receive of LOOMIS' letter of acceptance to participate in the Lake Huron Conference. [redacted] The conference would start on September 2, continuing through September 9, and that on his arrival in Detroit he should get in [redacted]

Subsequent information received indicates that LOOMIS decided to team-up with G. L. K. SMITH.

Bureau Informant [redacted] reports that on October 7, 1947, LOOMIS spoke at a meeting held at the Fort Shelby Hotel. He was introduced by DON LOHBECK. LOOMIS explained the organizational activity of the Columbians, saying that the Columbians were not nazis although they were condemned as such. He explained the manner in which meetings had been conducted in Atlanta, saying that they would load a sound-truck full of men which would parade through the streets announcing the meeting time and place. He said that the meetings were generally held in open lots and fields to avoid paying high rent; that thousands of handbills had been distributed and many business people had been enlisted in the cause. He further said that these businessmen placed banners across their store fronts showing they were cooperating with "a great organization that was interested in protecting the white race from mongrelization". This source said that LOOMIS was extremely anti-Semitic in his address and also criticized the Negroes.

LOOMIS introduced [redacted] whom he said had been [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] LOOMIS then

said that He desired to proceed to St. Louis in order to conduct organizational meetings there and hoped later to return to Detroit.

[redacted] asserted that approximately 165 individuals attended this meeting.

[redacted] advised that LOOMIS did proceed to St. Louis and worked with [redacted] and SMITH for several months. During this time he held no meetings in the name of the Columbian organization; and furthermore, has not held any up to the date of this report.

[redacted] advised that on January 5, 1948, the Smith Organization or Christian Nationals held a meeting at the Melbourne Hotel. SMITH himself was not present and speakers included JOHN W. HAMILTON, HOMER LOOMIS, and DON LOHBECK. HAMILTON was described as a Christian Nationals leader from the New England area.

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Informant reports that the speeches were extremely anti-Semitic. LOOMIS talked about his trial which was to come up shortly in Washington, D. C. The trial he said arose from his anti-Soviet activities. LOOMIS stated that they planned to hold meetings every night in St. Louis, starting soon, and that they would hold parades with the participants wearing uniforms and that there may be riots and head-breaking.

[redacted] furnished substantially the same information regarding the nature of this meeting, adding that LOHBECK asserted that after the next election they will control the city. He stated furthermore that in 1952 GERALD L. K. SMITH would run for President and that they would take everyone into the polls and "vote" them.

[redacted] reports that someone in the audience questioned this statement by saying that each voter had to go into the booth alone and consequently no one could act in their behalf. LOHBECK then pointed to a man in the audience saying he lived 45 miles from St. Louis and could come into town with 100 men on short notice; furthermore, that they have staunch supporters in Texas who also would come in and "show people how things should be done".

[redacted] further reported that as a result of LOOMIS' violent statement on anti-Semitism, a number of elderly people in the audience objected, stating they thought the Smith Party stood for peaceful means. LOHBECK then did his best to assure them that this was true.

[] reports that during December and January, LOOMIS worked at Smith's headquarters, 340 N. Vandeventer Avenue, doing clerical work for \$25 a week. He drew restive at this in-activity and subsequently addressed a communication to SMITH which he never saw fit to actually send in which he said that the "methods which he thought you approved might be embarrassing to you and that he was expected to stay in the office and help file, etc., for the \$25 he was receiving". He then went on to say that he could sit no longer without taking action and has advised [] that meeting halls are lined up and had prospects to get money with which to buy stickers "and all of the other necessities". He asserted that "I should be out working for you as I originally agreed". He also said that he could only be "useful to the cause" by building a mass organization along the lines "we both understand". In conclusion he added, "until I hear from you that you wish to terminate our relationship, you may be sure that no difficulties or talk here can stop me working for the gold we worked out".

[] reports that sometime later LOOMIS dictated a statement dated January 24, 1948, the purpose of which is not known, in which he said he had severed relations with SMITH and no longer was connected with the Christian Nationals Crusade or the Christian Nationals Party.

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[] reports that LOOMIS had in his possession a map in which he divided the City of St. Louis up into fifteen districts. These districts were of approximately the same size and were confined to the territory foot of the Metropolitan Bridge to Lemay and from the Mississippi River to Kingshighway Boulevard. LOOMIS boasted he had sixty Lieutenants lined up to serve under him in these various districts. On this map he had inscribed various marks. There appeared to be no pattern which he followed in this and it is probable that the marks denoted possible meeting places.

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[] reports that LOOMIS has frequently made statements to the effect that he expects to take over our government by force. He objects violently to the Jews, Negroes, and the capitalists. He has been in frequent contact with his father, HOMER L. LOOMIS, Sr., who has been handling the various appeals of criminal charges pending in Georgia. His father has been without funds and constantly asks the subject for money. The subject in turn has been earning very little and has been obliged to send every cent he and [] earn so that the necessary legal work can be done.

[] reports that there is no evidence that LOOMIS has done any successful organizing work and recently he has made the statement that he does not expect to do anything until the weather warms up and he can hold meetings outside. At the present time he is extremely afraid that he will lose his case and have to serve time in the penitentiary.

[redacted] reports that on [redacted] rented a room at [redacted] is reported to have publicly announced that he is a Columbian and he showed his card which bore the number [redacted] to many people. He further asserted that he was going to meet the subject who was head of the Columbians and that "things were going to pop". [redacted] subsequently left for [redacted] where he is reported to be residing at [redacted]

About this time, [redacted] also took up residence at [redacted] and he too, announced publicly that he was a Columbian. He departed for [redacted] early in [redacted] and is reported by [redacted] to be [redacted] of the subject. [redacted] is reported to be stopping with [redacted] These [redacted] individual [redacted] were LOOMIS [redacted] i [redacted], and since their departure, he has had no one with whom he has worked closely..

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[redacted] reports that since LOOMIS arrived in St. Louis, he has had frequent correspondence with EMORY BURKE. BURKE has been extremely worried about the criminal charges pending against him and has complained about the manner in which LOOMIS, Sr., has handled certain legal aspects for him.

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In a letter dated October 11, 1947, BURKE frequently mentioned one [redacted] which apparently referred to [redacted] BURKE asserted that [redacted] telephoned him from [redacted]

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[redacted] He said that "Jew crowd has him pinned him down and had to practically escape from them to make the call to him". Subsequent correspondence from BURKE indicates that [redacted] demanded a [redacted] in order to [redacted] for the LOOMIS crowd in connection with their criminal appeals. The ultimate outcome of this does not appear in the correspondence according to [redacted]

[redacted] further reports that LOOMIS has in his possession a letter on the stationery of the "Non-Sectarian, Anti-Nazi League To Champion Human Rights", 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, New York. The communication is addressed "To Whom It May Concern" and is signed [redacted]

[redacted] It states that [redacted] has [redacted] with that organization in investigating the Columbians and as such was of conspicuous service to our country.

[redacted] further reported that LOOMIS received considerable correspondence from one [redacted] at the [redacted] who previously resided in [redacted] and subsequently was believed

SL 105-118

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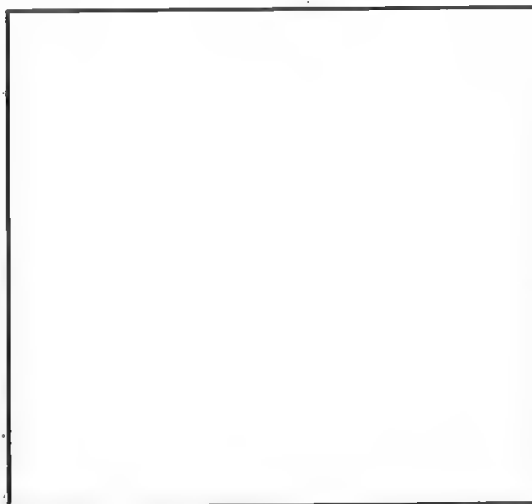
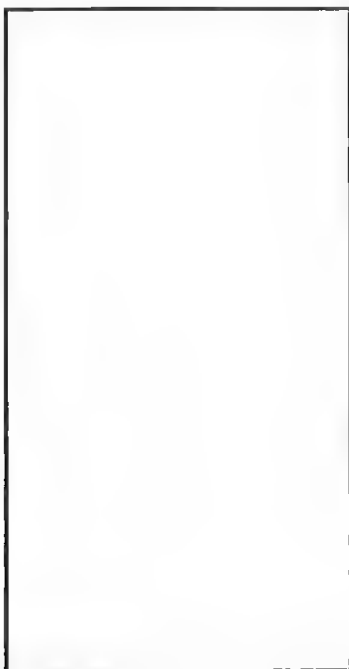
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to have moved to [redacted] at least for a short time. In his letters, one of which was sent from [redacted] he asserted that he belonged to the [redacted] the purposes of which were humorous. His program is anti-Jewish and he said that his organization also proposes that we absorb Greenland, Iceland, and the North Polar regions into a Greater United States of North America. He also proposes union with Canada, complete financial and political control of Mexico, Central and South America, and the annihilation of Soviet Russia. EMORY BURKE in correspondence with LOOMIS commented on an individual believed to be [redacted]. He said that [redacted] was somewhat misguided in his objectives but that he had a tremendous amount of energy and zeal and possibly would be useful to the Columbians. BURKE also indicated that [redacted] had been [redacted] on [redacted]. It was not known whether [redacted] ever allied himself in any way with the Columbians or if he took any active steps to set his group or his beliefs into motion.

[redacted] reports that in LOOMIS' possession were the names of a number of individuals residing in the [redacted] area. It was not known if these individuals are actually members of the Columbians or whether they are prospective members. These are set forth below:

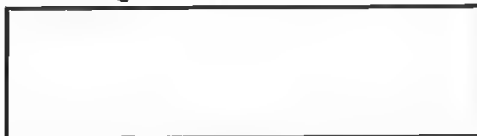
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[redacted] reported that LOOMIS received a communication from [redacted]. This communication was dated [redacted] and the writer stated that he received LOOMIS' address from "Mr. SMITH". [redacted] asked for clippings in which [redacted] mentioned an instance concerning EISENHOWER which occurred somewhere in the South. No further details are set forth concerning this. [redacted] indicated his belief in the LOOMIS organization by stating, "I trust matters are going favorably with you and that there is some program started which will unify the forces of our patrons so we can present men of a united front against an enemy who is well fortified against such lines, as you know".

[redacted] reported that an individual named [redacted] had [redacted] by LOOMIS in connection with his appeal. It appears that [redacted] who has been [redacted] and [redacted] went to [redacted] to take [redacted] [redacted] has frequently communicated with LOOMIS indicating [redacted] wholehearted support of his program.

[redacted] reported that in LOOMIS' possession were the following additional names, the significance of which is not known.



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[redacted]
[redacted] reports that LOOMIS has contacted one [redacted]
for the [redacted] and this source suggests that
possibly [redacted] is one of his followers. No information appears in our
indices concerning either of these three individuals.

Enclosure to Atlanta: 163 photostatic copies
of correspondence and
miscellaneous material [redacted]
[redacted]

- P E N D I N G -

SL 105-118

LEADS

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St. Louis Office

At St. Louis, Missouri, will continue to report the subject's activities

New York Office

A copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office in view of the information concerning [redacted] apparently a LOOMIS supporter and also in view of the information pertaining to [redacted]
[redacted]

SL 105-118

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Inasmuch as the St. Louis Office does not have all of the investigative reports relating to the subject, the complete list of names appearing in LOOMIS' correspondence was not set forth. It is believed that many of these individuals have already been reported by the Atlanta Office.

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INFORMANTS

[redacted] highly confidential source, made available to Special Agents [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] is [redacted] who

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta

DATE: March 31, 1948

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL
PARTY, aka, The Columbian Party, The
Columbians, Inc., Etc.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

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[redacted] whose identity should be kept confidential, has advised that
HOMER LOOMIS has in his possession a card which reads as follows:

Application of Membership
The COLUMBIANS, INC.
82 Bartow Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

I hereby apply for membership in the Columbians. I am
a member of the white race and an American citizen. I am of
good character. I believe in the Columbian's Creed. I will
serve as a good and loyal member.

signed, [redacted]

Place of employment: [redacted]

This is being forwarded to you since there appears to be a
possibility that the Impersonation Statutes have been violated.

WAH:mbt
105-118

105-118-1392

check

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 3 1948

Atlanta, Georgia
April 5, 1948

MEMO: SAC

RE: THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL
PARTY, aka, The Columbian Party, The
Columbians, Inc., Etc.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to the letter from St. Louis dated
March 21, 1948.

A check of the City Directory reflects that there was
no such address Lamu or Lamie Drive, S.W., and no such building
as Austell Building in Atlanta, Georgia.

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The City Directory reflects that there is only one
[redacted] and that his name is [redacted] residence.
[redacted] and he is employed as [redacted]
The Directory reveals that [redacted] and his
[redacted] who is employed by the
[redacted] and who resides with his father.

The 1948 Telephone Directory reflects that [redacted]
who resides at [redacted] has telephone number
[redacted]

In reference to instant letter from St. Louis, it is
to be noted that information was obtained from a highly confi-
dential source and would not be available for use as evidence
in any Impersonation Statute Violation. In view of this fact,
no investigation is being conducted in reference to Impersonation
Statute.

[redacted] SA

105-74
JTS:aej

aej

105-74	393
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
APR 5 1948	
ATLANTA OFFICE	
ROUTED TO [signature]	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta

DATE: April 12, 1948

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

15637
SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL
PARTY, aka, The Columbian Party, The
Columbians, Inc., Etc.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

REGISTERED MAIL

There has been secured from [redacted]
[redacted] whose identity should be kept confidential, a
copy of a letter written by [redacted] of [redacted]
to HOMER LOOMIS on [redacted] This copy is being forwarded
your office with this letter for your consideration.

There is also being forwarded a membership card for [redacted]
in The Columbians secured from the same source. This membership
card is referred to in St. Louis letter dated March 31, 1948.

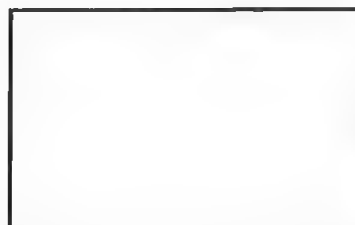
CWN:seg
105-118

Enclosures *4/19/48*

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105 74 394
JUN 1948

*JUN*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta

DATE: May 19, 1948

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
aka, The Columbian Party, The Columbians,
Inc., Etc.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
(Your file 105-74)

b7D

b7C

There has been secured from [redacted]
[redacted] (whose identity should be kept confidential) a
copy of a letter written by [redacted] to HOMER LOOMIS dated [redacted]

This copy begins "EMORY BURKE asked me to tell you your case
is up May 6th" and it ends "They said telegram had been called to him
there he awaits that \$\$\$ says he must stay there till May 6th case".

[redacted]

This copy is enclosed for your consideration.

b7C

CWN:mbt
105-118

Enc. REGISTERED MAIL

J.S. 5/21/48

105-74-395
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 22 1948

ROUTED TO

b7C

LOOMIS TURNED DOWN — A motion for a new trial for Homer Loomis, Jr., organizer of the anti-Negro Columbians, Inc., sentenced in 1947 to 12 months for riot was denied yesterday by Judge Clark Edwards, of Elberston, who tried the case in Fulton Superior Court. Loomis has 30 days in which to file an appeal to a higher court.

*7-25-48
Suggest you write
"C." report to this case
R/S.*

105	74	396
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
JUL 10 1948		
[Redacted Box]		

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
7/10/48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. **105-74**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 2/20/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/9/48	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> sha
TITLE THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, aka The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Columbian Workers, The People's Profound Progressing Protest Political Party of America, formerly known as The Citizens Forum			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Instant organization has not been active in the state of Georgia for the past year.

b2

b7D

b7C

-0-

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 100-353474.

Report of SA Atlanta, 1/23/48. Report of SA St. Louis, 3/31/48.

b7C

DETAILS:

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

advised that instant organization has not been active in the state of Georgia for the past year.

The records of the Georgia Supreme Court reflect that HOMER LOONIS, JR., EMORY BUNKE and members of The Columbians, had been tried for assuming police powers and that the Georgia Supreme Court handed down an opinion on March 10, 1948 in which it stated that no valid question of constitutionality had been presented. The Georgia Supreme Court transferred instant case to the Georgia Court of Appeals on the grounds that it was a routine appeal and a misdemeanor conviction which the Supreme Court could not consider.

CLOSED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 1.2em;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		105 74	397
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - St. Louis (Info. 105-118) 2 - G-2, Atlanta 1 - JHI, Atlanta ① - Atlanta			

AT 105-74

A copy of this report is being furnished the St. Louis Office in view of the fact that HOMER LOOMIS, JR., former head of The Columbians, is presently residing in St. Louis.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ATLANTA**

FILE NO. **105-118**

REPORT MADE AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 9-20-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-27-48	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> ajs
TITLE THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, aka; The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Etc.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ROMER E. LOOMIS still resides in St. Louis but is in financial difficulties and does not seem to have any following.			
b7C b2 b7D			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></div> dated March 31, 1948 at St. Louis. Report of Special Agent <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></div> dated August 25, 1948 at Atlanta.			
DETAILS: Confidential Informant <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></div> advised that ROMER E. LOOMIS is still in St. Louis working in a cheap restaurant on Market Street. He has considerable financial difficulties and does not seem to have any following. Confidential Informant <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></div> will keep this office advised of any future activities on the part of LOOMIS.			
-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 105-118-398	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - Atlanta (105-74) 1 - St. Louis		OCT 22 1948	
		ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE ROUTED TO <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 40px; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	

SL 105-118

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

b2

b7D

b7C

Confidential Informant

is

Director, FBI

October 8, 1948

SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY, Aka.
The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc., Etc.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
(Bufile 100-353474)

There is being forwarded herewith, an enclosure, for the Bureau's information, a newspaper article dated October 7, 1948 from the Atlanta Constitution reflecting that HOMER LOOMIS SR. argued before the Appellate Court of the State of Georgia that his son, HOMER LOOMIS, JR., leader of the defunct Columbians, was not guilty of rioting, "because one man cannot commit a riot" and "because he was not physically present when the alleged riot occurred." Instant case is presently being studied by the Court of Appeals.

JTS:rh
100-353474

Enclosure (1)

105-74-399

Loomis Seeks To Avoid Term For Rioting

The Georgia Court of Appeals was asked Wednesday by Homer Loomis, Sr., of New York City, to determine if his son, Homer Jr., leader of the outlawed Columbians was guilty of rioting.

Loomis based his plea upon the question of whether he was guilty "because one man cannot commit a riot" and because he was not physically present when the alleged riot occurred."

The younger Loomis, leader of the infamous hate group which sought to terrorize Negroes, is under a 12-month sentence of rioting growing out of a disturbance involving Clifford Hines and other Columbians.

UNDER SENTENCE

He is also under sentence for another 12-month period for usurpation of police power. Both cases are now being studied by the Court of Appeals.

The Appellate Court already has upheld the conviction of Emory Burke for usurping police power. His motion for a new trial will be heard by Fulton Superior Court Judge Walter Hendricks, October 15.

In objecting to the Loomis appeal, William Hall, Assistant Fulton County Solicitor, quoted a long list of court decisions to show that "all those, who incite others to commit riot, or actively participate in enterprises which may reasonably lead to riot, if a riot results, may be principal rioters, although absent from the place where the riot is committed."

105	74	400
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
OCT 11 1948		
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE		
ROUTED TO		



**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

Post Office Box 1850
Atlanta 1, Georgia
November 26, 1946



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. 105-74

JWC:PRS:ofh

RECOMMENDATION FOR INSTALLATION OF TECHNICAL
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title **THE COLUMBIANS INC., aka Colombian Workers Movement formerly known as The Citizens Forum**
Character of Case **INTERNAL SECURITY - X**
Field Office **Atlanta, Georgia**
Symbol Number
Type of Surveillance (Technical or Microphone) **Telephone microphone**

1. Name and address of subject: **Headquarters of The Columbians Inc., 82 Bartow Street, NW, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. WALnut 6710. Meeting Hall of subject organization 198 1/2 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. JACKson 5817. (This Meeting Hall is owned by the Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union No. 72)**
2. Location of technical operation: **(see attached page)**

Atlanta Field Office

3. Other technical surveillances on same subject:

None

4. Cost and manpower involved: **It has been ascertained that it will be necessary for this office to lease from the Southern Bell Telephone Company two pairs of wires in connection with this installation and it has also been ascertained the rental on each pair of wires is five dollars per year per quarter of a mile. It is anticipated that each installation will require the leasing of one-half mile of wires or a total cost for both pairs of wires of approximately \$1.85 per month. It is believed that in order to operate these installations properly from a surveillance standpoint, it will require the services of at least two employees of the Atlanta Field Office in order that adequate coverage may be had.**
5. Adequacy of security: **It is anticipated that this installation will be made through cooperation with telephone company contacts who have proved extremely cooperative with this office in the past. The telephone company will run an extra pair of wires from the connector block of the instruments involved to an unused pair of wires which will run to the main frame of the telephone company exchange and subsequently strapped to a pair of wires which will be**
(see attached page)

66-678 105-74-401

6. Type of case involved: This is an internal security case involving the Columbians Inc., a recently organized political party within the State of Georgia, presently engaged in fomenting racial agitation. The Columbians openly admit they intend to gain control of the City of Atlanta politically, the State of Georgia, the South and subsequently the Nation and place members of their group into political power. They advocate the wholesale deportation of members of the Negro race to a colony in Africa and the sending of members of the Jewish race to a country which they propose to be formed along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.
7. Connection or status of subject in the case: This organization is currently receiving front page and headline publicity in the Atlanta newspapers and is under constant attack by them as well as by religious, civic and law enforcement agencies. At the present time the State of Georgia is bringing suit to revoke the charter of instant organization while the City of Atlanta and Fulton County are bringing criminal actions against individual members.
8. Specific information being sought: The founder and actual leader of the Columbians Inc., HOMER L. LOOMIS, Jr. and the most active co-workers of the organization reside at the Columbian Headquarters 82 Bartow Street. Information available indicates that Columbian activity centers in their Bartow Street Headquarters. It is believed that information concerning the plans of this organization as being set up by the leaders thereof can be determined by the use of the installation desired. Meetings are held every Thursday night at 198 1/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia by the Columbians Inc. Also at this address is a room in which the installation is desired which room is used immediately prior to and following (see attached sheet)
9. Reasons for believing the specific information will be obtained by the technical surveillance: Public statements made by LOOMIS indicates he intends for a small central group to control the platform and policies of the Columbians Inc. Information received from sources believed to be reliable substantiate the fact the few individuals residing at 82 Bartow Street (Columbian Inc. Headquarters) together with EDDY C. BURK, President of the organization, formulate plans and propose activities for the organization at 82 Bartow Street. Such a surveillance as proposed will not only furnish the Atlanta Field Division with the proceedings of called meetings but will also keep us advised as to conversational activity and individual opinions of prominent members of the organization.
10. Importance of case and subject:

At the present time this case is being given preferred investigative attention. (see attached sheet)

11. Possibilities of obtaining desired information by other means (Explain in detail): In view of the fact that it appears that some member of the Columbians Inc., is at the Headquarters at 82 Bartow Street for 24 hours each day, it does not appear that the information desired can be obtained in any manner other than that mentioned above. It should also be noted that the Inner Circle which reside at 82 Bartow Street is a tightly closed organization and efforts to obtain informants in that inner circle have been negative. Insofar as the 198 1/2 Whitehall Street address is concerned it should be noted that the majority of the meetings of this organization are open to the public and have been attended by Bureau personnel. The discussions by the Inner Circle in the room which the surveillance would be installed are confined to members of the Inner Circle and it does not appear possible at this time to obtain the desired information in any manner other than by technical surveillance. It should be pointed out the public speeches made by members of the Columbians Inc., organization will be picked up by the mike telephone combination.
12. Risks of detection involved: It is believed that the risks of detection are very slight as stated above contacts with the Southern Bell Telephone Company have been very cooperative in the past and will run an extra pair of wires from the connector block of the instruments involved to an unused pair of wires leading to the main frame of the telephone exchange where they will be strapped on to a pair leading to the terminal box in this office which will be leased by this office under an assumed name and fictitious address. As a matter of fact, at the present time the telephone company is in the process of changing telephone instruments of all subscribers in the vicinity of 198 1/2 Whitehall Street and installation can be made without suspicion.
13. Probable length of technical surveillance:
- 60 days.
14. Request made for technical surveillance by any outside agency (name specific official, title and agency):
- None.

15. Remarks:

No additional remarks.

16. Recommendation of Assistant Director:

17. Recommendation of Assistants to the Director:

No. 1 continued - - - American Federation of Labor (This Meeting Hall is likewise used each Monday night by Atlanta Klan No. 1 of the Ku Klux Klan headed by Dr. SAMUEL GREEN, Grand Dragon for the State of Georgia.

No. 5 continued - - - - brought into the terminal box housing the pairs being used by the Atlanta Field Division. These wires leading from the main frame to the Atlanta Field Division terminal box will be leased by this office under an assumed name and fictitious address. It is anticipated thereafter the recording machines will be set up in the room presently being used as a Kinesograph and Addressograph room. It should be noted that this room has a wooden door with a glass panel opening into a public hall on the fifth floor of the Healey Building. However, to increase the security it is anticipated that a solid oak door will be installed to replace this glass panel door. This new door will be equipped with a sliding metal bolt and will be kept locked at all times. It appears that the oak door can be switched from some other location inside this office without cost to the Bureau.

No. 8 continued - - - - regular meetings by the Columbians within the Inner Circle known as "Legion of Loyalty". In this room organizational plans are sometimes formulated and elaborated upon. This room opens into the Meeting Hall used by the Columbians Inc. and the door between the two rooms stands open during meetings. It is believed that the installation at this address will cover both the open meetings and the meetings by the Inner Circle. It should also be noted that the Atlanta Ku Klux Klan No. 1 headed by Dr. SAMUEL GREEN, Grand Dragon for the State of Georgia, also uses this Meeting Hall and room each Monday night and by the installation of telephone microphone surveillance it will be possible to cover meetings of the Klan and the Columbians.

No. 10 continued - - - - This organization has been compared editorially by Atlanta Newspapers and periodicals to the Hitler Movement in Germany and similar fascist organizations inasmuch as they advocate racial segregation which would eventually result in the deportation from the United States, members of the Jewish and Negro races. It can be recognized as a rabid hate organization. In view of the above, the Bureau has indicated it is vitally interested in the activities of this group.

Post Office Box 1850
Atlanta 1, Georgia
December 2, 1946

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE: THE COLUMBIANS, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are two copies of a recommendation for installation of technical or microphone surveillance in connection with captioned matter. It is noted that this installation will also cover the meeting hall of the Ku Klux Klan.

In the event the Bureau approves the installation of this surveillance, it is anticipated that the services of two of the Special Employees recently assigned to this office will be utilized part time in this connection.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN J. FOLTZ *EF*
Special Agent in Charge

EJF/mcm *[Signature]*

66-698

105-74-402

Director, FBI

December 7, 1948

SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
aka, The Columbian Party, The Columbians,
Inc., Etc.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
Bufile 100-363474.

There is being forwarded herewith as enclosures for the Bureau's information a newspaper article from the Atlanta Constitution dated December 4, 1948 and an article from the Atlanta Journal dated December 6, 1948 which reflect that HOMER LOOMIS, Jr. on his appeal to the Georgia Court of Appeals won the right for a new trial.

Cc: St. Louis (105-118)

[Signature]
JTB:arn
105-74

Enclosures (2)

674

105-74-403

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY OF CODED MESSAGE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI WASHINGTON, D. D. 12-11-46 4-21 PM ML

SAC, ATLANTA URGENT

MIC - TEL SURVEILLANCE, THE COLUMBIANS, IS - X. REURTEL NOVEMBER
TWENTYSIX. AUTHORITY GRANTED INSTALLATION COMBINATION^{OF} MIC - TEL
SURVEILLANCE ROOMS UTILIZED BY COLUMBIANS FOR MEETINGS EVERY
THURSDAY NIGHT, ONE NINE EIGHT AND ONE HALF WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, TELEPHONE JACKSON FIVE EIGHT ONE SEVEN, PROVIDED FULL
SECURITY ASSURED. SURVEILLANCE MAY ALSO BE USED COVER MEETING
MONDAY NIGHTS KU KLUX KLAN SAME PLACE. SINCE PREMISES OWNED
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL UNION NO. SEVENTYTWO EXTREME
CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN EFFECTING INSTALLATION. AUTHORITY
ALSO GRANTED ESTABLISH PLANT WITHIN FIELD OFFICE AND ASSIGNMENT
SPECIAL EMPLOYEES AS OPERATORS. SUTEL TIME, DATE INSTALLATION
AND SYMBOL NUMBER SURVEILLANCE.

HOOVER

January Copy

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

105-74-404

FEDERAL U. S.	66	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 11 1946		
AT ROUTED	FIELD OFFICE	
Sent	M	Per

Post Office Box 1850
Atlanta 1, Georgia
December 23, 1946

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: MIC - TEL SURVEILLANCE,
THE COLUMBIANS, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Atlanta letter dated December 2, 1946,
regarding the above-captioned matter.

Further reference is made to Bureau teletype of December 11, 1946,
authorizing the installation of a microphone-telephone technical surveillance
in the meeting hall utilized by The Columbians, Inc., at 188 1/2 Whitehall
Street, Atlanta, Georgia, on Thursday nights. Authorization was also
granted to use this technical facility to cover meetings of the Atlanta
Klan No. 1 of the Association of Georgia Klans (Ku Klux Klan) each Monday
night.

Since my letter of December 2, the following changes have occurred,
which necessitate a revival of plans:

1. The Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union No. 72, A. F. of L.,
owner of the meeting hall located at 188 1/2 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, have voided their contract with The Columbians, Inc.,
and have denied them further use of the hall. However, this
hall is still used by Atlanta Klan No. 1.
2. In the last few weeks the Plumbers and Steamfitters Local
Union No. 72 has renovated the front meeting rooms of their
offices and have partitioned the two front meeting rooms
into small offices.

Due to these changes it is not deemed advisable at this time to
install any other type of technical device whereby the meetings of Atlanta
Klan No. 1 could be followed.

105-74-405
66-6-98-73

Director

- 2 -

December 21, 1946

As regards the request of this office as set out in my letter of December 2, 1946, concerning a microphone-telephone technical surveillance in the headquarters of The Columbians, Inc., 62 Barrow Street, N. Y., it is requested that action on this be held in abeyance pending further developments. This request is made in view of the fact that recent court action, which has been reported to the Bureau, by State authorities against The Columbians, Inc., has caused a dissipation of their activities and may entirely dissolve the organization. Until this situation becomes clarified, it is felt that the installation requested would be premature.

Very truly yours,

1/EL
EDWIN J. POLTE
Special Agent in Charge

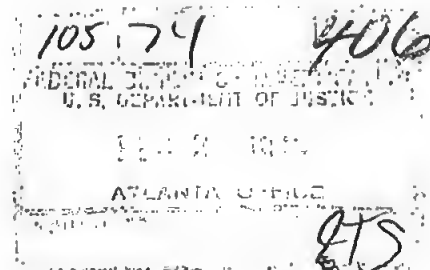
EJF/mfm *mtm*
66-698

Court Confirms Burke's Sentence

The conviction of Emory Burke, a former leader in the defunct Columbians, on three charges of impersonating an officer was affirmed by the Georgia Court of Appeals yesterday.

Burke was sentenced to serve 12 months on each count, to run consecutively.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1949



Director, FBI.

February 3, 1949

SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
Aka The Columbian Party, The Columbians, Inc.,
Columbian Workers, The People's Profound
Progressive Protest Political Party of America,
formerly known as The Citizens Forum.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
BU, 100-353474

Receps of SA [REDACTED], 8-20-48, and 1-23-48, Atlanta. b7C

For the Bureau's information the Atlanta Constitution, in an article dated February 2, 1949, revealed the conviction of EMORY C. BURKE, former president of captioned organization, on three charges of impersonating an officer which was affirmed by the Georgia Court of Appeals. BURKE was sentenced to serve twelve months on each count, to run consecutively.

105-74

JTS:fwp

fwp

105-74-407

Loomis Delayed On Jail Term

Homer Loomis Jr., erstwhile leader of the hate-spreading Columbians, found himself in a unique position Thursday.

He was trying to surrender to the Fulton sheriff to begin serving a year's sentence for inciting to riot—and, the sheriff would not let him surrender.

Ralph Grimes, chief deputy said the remittitur from the Georgia Supreme court affirming Loomis' conviction has not been received by Fulton Superior court and that Loomis cannot begin serving his sentence until this court gives the "go ahead" signal.

Mr. Grimes said it would probably be Monday before the remittitur is received from the high court. Loomis has been at liberty pending a supreme court decision on his case.

Loomis was accompanied by the former Betty Penland, his onetime secretary, whom he said he married recently, when he visited the sheriff's office Thursday.

b7C

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1949

105	74	408
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
FEB 25 1949		
ATLANTA OFFICE		



FILE
wsu

Fulton Sheriff Gets Papers For Loomis

The judgment by the Supreme Court affirming the riot conviction against Homer Loomis was received Monday in Fulton Superior Court. The secretary-organizer of the race-hating Columbians, Inc., can start serving his term now.

Loomis tried a week previously to surrender to the sheriff's office and start serving his 12-month sentence. When he found that the notice of the Supreme Court judgment had not been received, he decided to wait until it arrived.

He was expected at Fulton Tower as soon as he learned the high court decision had been received, according to Chief Deputy Ralph Grimes.

b7C

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1949

7-2574-409

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAR 9 1949	
ATLANTA	FILE
	FILED

Grant Homer Loomis Stay to Apr. 9

By DuPONT WRIGHT

Homer Loomis, Jr., organizer of the Columbians, Inc., was assured of another month's freedom yesterday when Judge Clark Edwards, Jr., of the Northern Circuit, signed at Danielsville a stay of the year's sentence he imposed on Loomis for riot.

Homer Loomis, Sr., of New York, father of the Columbian leader, later in the afternoon filed in Fulton Superior Court, an extraordinary motion for a new trial for his son. To the motion was attached Judge Edwards' order staying the sentence and ordering the State to show cause in the office of the judge in the Courthouse at Elberton at 11 a. m. on April 9 why the younger Loomis should not be granted a new trial.

A copy of the order was served on Sol. Gen. Paul Webb.

The New York lawyer asked the new trial on the grounds of new evidence and alleged the proceedings against his son violated the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and the equal rights clause of the Fourteenth Amend-

ment to the Federal Constitution.

The motion cited that the indictment for "riot" following a racial incident on Formwalt Street, on Oct. 28, 1946, named Emory Burke, President of the Columbians, Homer Loomis, Jr., with J. R. Childers and other persons "whose names are to be the Grand Jury unknown."

"It's an elementary principle of fundamental law and justice" says the motion for new trial, "and of due process that to the extent that the indicting Grand Jurors, when returning their indictment, know the names of the rioters present and participating in the riot, they must name them and they may not lawfully describe them as persons whose names are to the Grand Jurors unknown."

The motion further states that the Grand Jury actually did know the names of others present at the alleged riot. Affidavits appended to the motion gave the names of others the motion says were present.

Observers noted that in citing

the Federal Constitution, Loomis, Sr., is preparing for appeals to the Federal Courts.

The younger Loomis returned to Atlanta more than a week ago ready to begin serving his sentence. However, papers from the Supreme Court showing his last appeal had been rejected had not been received and he did not surrender. He is out under bond of \$2,000.

b7C

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1949

105	74-410
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAR 9 1949	
ATLANTA OFFICE	
	FILE <i>[initials]</i>

Court Cancels Order For Loomis Hearing

Homer Loomis Jr., convicted secretary-organizer of the Columbians, Inc., Wednesday has lost another round in his fight for a new trial.

Judge Clark Edwards, of Elberton, the visiting jurist who presided at the original trial, cancelled a previously granted order for a hearing on the new trial motion April 9.

Loomis, now out on bond, is under a 12-month sentence for riot.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1949

Colburn
411

105	74	411
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
MAR 30 1949		
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE		FILE
ROUTED TO		<i>M</i>

12-B • THE ATLANTA CONST

Loomis Denied New Trial In Elbert

ELBERTON—Judge Clark Edwards, Jr., of the Northern Judicial Circuit Superior Court, yesterday declined to entertain an extraordinary motion for a new trial in the case of Homer Loomis, Jr., who was convicted of riot in Fulton County.

Loomis, erstwhile leader of the Columbians, may not be arrested, Judge Edwards ruled, until his counsel has time to file an extraordinary motion for a new trial in Fulton County.

Judge Edwards held that he does not have jurisdiction to entertain and pass upon the motion.

Loomis was represented by his father, Homer L. Loomis, Sr., of New York. Asst. Sol. William Hall represented the State.

b7C

The Atlanta Constitution
Sunday April 10, 1949

105 74 412
APR 10 1949
[Redacted Box] *pc*

Columbians' Bid Due

The State Supreme Court next Tuesday is scheduled to consider an appeal for a new trial by Emory Burke, one of the leaders of the Columbians, who was convicted of usurping police powers when the outlawed anti-Negro, anti-Jewish organization was active in Atlanta two years ago. Burke's appeal has been turned down by the Fulton Superior Court and the State Court of Appeals. He was indicted and convicted along with Homer L. Loomis, Jr., another Columbian leader, who has an appeal in Federal courts. Burke's lawyer is James R. Venable.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
SATURDAY MORNING
May 21, 1949

105-74-1413
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 23 1949
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO FILE

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

SUNDAY MAY 22, 1949

Webb Denies Loomis Again Active Here

Local authorities Saturday were inclined to discount reports from Washington that Homer Loomis, former head of the Columbians, was "again becoming active."

"If Loomis is again active it's not in this section of the country," said Solicitor-General Paul Webb. "If he were here trying to stir up something we'd know about it."

In Washington Stetson Kennedy, author of "Southern Exposure," told a House labor subcommittee the "hate business" is again starting to flourish in the south. He testified that Loomis is "again becoming active."

Mr. Kennedy said the hate organizations are financed by "union-busting" groups in the south to maintain low wages for workers.

Loomis was reported as being in Atlanta two or three weeks ago, and Mr. Webb said he understood the former Columbian had been working at a lunch counter in West

End

b7C

16-78	4/4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAY 22 1949	
ATLANTA	ICE
	FILE

Disillusioned Columbian Leader Claims 'Frame-Up'

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Emory Burke, former leader of the Columbians, Atlanta brown shirt political group, is living in Montgomery, and wants to settle down to a quiet normal life with his wife and four young children.

The only snag is that Burke—a Montgomerian and 1933 Lanier graduate—is under sentence of three years to the Georgia Penitentiary for his past activities.

Free On Bail

Burke is at present free on a \$6,000 bail while his appeal is being considered by the Georgia Supreme Court.

Today Burke re-told the story of his brief, stormy, political career in Georgia during 1940. Then he and his followers dressed themselves in brown shirts, and used as their insignia a lightning thunderbolt which they wore as a patch on their shirt sleeves. They incorporated themselves as the Columbians, Inc.

There were speeches favoring white supremacy and against Jews.

Charged With Blasting

Charges were made against the Columbians alleging that they intended to dynamite the Atlanta Auditorium during a Negro meeting there, and charges that the group had dynamited Negro houses, Burke said.

Burke denies these charges and for three hours explained to great detail the way in which, he alleged, he and his followers had been "framed." He charges false witnesses were used against him at his trial and now exhibits copies of new evidence which, he claims, proves this.

Burke is a much smaller man than one would expect from a leader of a group like the Columbians. He wears horn-rimmed glasses, is slender and appears slightly nervous in his manner. He was dressed quietly in civilian clothes though—perhaps by coincidence—was wearing a brown shirt. He looks like a clerk, but is, in fact, a draftsman. Burke states he is "passionately nationalistic" and thinks "certain socialistic forces are dynamic in character."

From a brief case Burke produced a mass of affidavits, and photostats of new evidence which he hopes and expects will prove to the Georgia Supreme Court that the charges on which he was convicted were false.

Claims Persecution

The former Columbian president said that his "life for the past two years had been more and more snarled up in legal procedures." He also charged that he had been "persecuted" and "hounded" from every job he had been able to get himself for the support of his family, and defense of his case.

He said he had worked as a draftsman in many places, and mentioned Baltimore as one location, but had always been fired when someone arrived and told the boss my history." Burke said: "If I had known what I was letting myself in for in 1940 when I started making a few speeches, I don't think I would have had the courage to do it."

He denies absolutely that he is a Fascist.

When talking, his eyes tight up with the intensity of his feelings, and he stabs the air with the index finger of his right hand to drive home his points. The importance of genes in procreation and racial theories, and of environment and the supremacy of the white race, are prominent features of his conversation.

White Supremacy

Burke said the Columbians were founded April 1, 1940. He described it as "a union to aid the underdog and further the traditional southern idea of white supremacy."

He has no time for the States Righters, however, who he claims failed "because they put up a smokescreen."

"They are hypocrites," Burke said. "They say they are concerned with States Rights and not



EMORY BURKE

with the Negro question. But they are not at all concerned with States Rights and the Negro question is the root and core of their movement. If they had stuck to that—as they started to do with that magnificent speech of Gov. Frank Dixon at the Birmingham Dixiecrat Convention—they'd have got somewhere. We are all deeply concerned with the Negro question."

He said that his group had not originally set out to attack the Jews, and explained that this side of their movement "just developed later when some of the members started talking that way." He thinks that there is considerable anti-semitism "baiting up at the grassroots and that this grassroots feeling is basic."

Calls For 49th State

Burke wants to see all Negroes sent back to Africa. He thinks the American government should develop a 49th state for Negroes in Africa with all the American privileges.

At this point another person in the room where Burke was being interviewed, played a phonograph record by Marian Anderson, the world-famous Negro soprano. Burke thought this singer too would be happier back in Africa where she would be in her right "environment group."

Burke says he has no quarrel with those Jews who are real Americans and whose religion is practiced in the same manner as that of Baptists, Presbyterians, etc. But Burke says he opposes Jews who do not place America first, but send millions out of the country to start a new and foreign country. He thinks they should keep their money in America where there is so much poverty and hardship. He dislikes Zionism, he states.

Had High Hopes

Burke said that as a boy he had great hopes for his own future. All through high school he had hoped to become an architect, he said.

The depression, however, spoiled his chance of going to college. He explained how he and his parents had met and faced the bad years of the great depression. "We lived in transit camps out in California," he said.

In 1946 when Burke was working in Georgia, he became much concerned, he states, with the "terrible slums of Atlanta." He

started to speak against them. He said he decided that the capitalist system was bankrupt.

Wants Quiet and Peace

Now he states that if ever he can get out of the mess he's in, and get his name cleared by the Georgia courts and his wife and children saved from "the stigma of him having to serve in the Georgia chain gang," he wants to settle down quietly.

"I want a little job, a home and a quiet life," he said. "That's all I ask—and I will fight with everything I've got to get myself cleared because I am innocent of the crimes alleged against me. I was 'framed.'"

ALABAMA JOURNAL

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

MAY 18, 1949

Re: EMORY BURKE

INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7C

10-77 415



Director, FBI

June 8, 1949

SAC, Mobile

EMORY BURKE
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Enclosed herewith is a clipping taken from the 5/18/49 issue of the Alabama Journal Newspaper, Montgomery, Alabama.

No action is being taken in this matter by the Mobile Office, however, the Bureau and the Atlanta Office will be furnished with any additional information which may be received.


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Encl. (1)

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cc ATLANTA (Encl. 1)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 10 1949



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LOOMIS CALLED HEAD OF NEW 'HATE' GROUP

Columbian Ex-Leader
Named in Affidavit
By Brother-in-Law

By FRANKLIN NIX

Homer Loomis Jr., convicted leader of the Columbians, Inc., was accused Thursday, along with other former Columbians, of heading a new hate organization called the American Bilbo club.

The charges were contained in an affidavit by Clarence H. Kight, 28, of Cobb county, a brother-in-law of Loomis. The affidavit was filed with Judge Clark Edwards, of Elberton, who presided at Loomis' trial.

Assistant Fulton Solicitor William Hall filed the affidavit in opposition to a motion by Loomis for a new trial, and, Mr. Hall said "to show the court that Loomis is still engaging in activities of the sort for which he was convicted."

Decision Not Reached

Judge Edwards heard arguments on the motion two months ago, but still had the case under advisement and has not released his decision. The case grew out of Loomis' riot conviction Feb. 15, 1947, on which he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

"During his recent visit in Georgia, Homer L. Loomis Sr., ex-gov., devoted a great deal of his time and energy and busied himself in the formation of and securing members for the American Bilbo club," Mr. Kight's affidavit set forth.

"An insignia of said American Bilbo club is attached to this affidavit. The letters 'ABC' are an abbreviation of American Bilbo club.

"The objects and aims of the American Bilbo club are identical with those of the Columbians, Inc., and memberships in the two organizations are substantially the same, the leaders being Homer L. Loomis Sr., Homer L. Loomis Jr., Emory Burke, Ira Jett, Ralph Childers, et al.

"Foreign" Financing

"Deponent is informed and believes that said newly formed American Bilbo club is being financed by foreign and subversive interests."

Mr. Kight stated in the affidavit that he made the statement voluntarily to Mr. Hall and others after going to Mr. Hall's office in the courthouse.

He said he had never seen Mr. Hall before.

He described himself as a "brother-in-law of Homer Loomis Jr., the present husband of Betty Kight (Penland) Loomis, who is the sister of deponent."

ATLANTA JOURNAL
JUNE 16, 1949

10-74 4/7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 JUN 16 1949

ATLANTA OFFICE

FILE

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Homer Loomis Faces New "Hate" Charges

ATLANTA—(INS)—Homer Loomis, Jr., ex-leader of the defunct Columbians, Inc., Thursday was accused of organizing another similar "hate" group called the American Bilbo Club.

Clarence H. Knight, 26, of Cobb County, Ga., brought the charge. He filed an affidavit before Judge Clark Edwards, in Elberton, Ga. Judge Edwards presided at Loomis' trial when he was convicted and sentenced to 12 months in 1947 for inciting a riot in Atlanta.

Knight, who said he is Loomis' brother-in-law, filed the affidavit in opposition to a motion filed by Loomis for a new trial. Judge Ed-

wards has Loomis' petition under advisement.

Knight claimed Loomis began organizing the American Bilbo Club "during his recent visit to Georgia." Knight said the new club's "aims are identical with those of the Columbians, Inc."

Knight charged further that the new club is "being financed by foreign and subversive interest."

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
JUNE 17, 1949
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JUN 20 1949	
ATLANTA OFFICE	
ROUTED TO	FILE

Alabama Deputy Sheriff Reported Sentry for Klan

Admits Order to Cover Car Tags, Officers Say

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—AP)—Heavily armed state investigators found a special deputy sheriff serving as a sentry for a Ku Klux Klan meeting Friday night, the officers told the Associated Press Saturday.

The investigators quoted the man as saying:

"If this was county officers, it would be a different story."

The man, who carried a deputy's special commission, was ordered to report to the sheriff's office later for questioning. He was identified as C. A. (Brownie) Lollar of Flat Creek.

Lollar came to the sheriff's office and surrendered his commission Saturday. Sheriff Holt McDowell said Lollar had held a "courtesy" commission, which was given him because he was operating a coal mine and handling payrolls at the time.

The investigators said Lollar admitted ordering other sentries to cover the license plates of a number of cars at the Klan meeting at nearby Adamsville. This is prohibited by the Alabama law.

Meanwhile, residents of nearby Bessemer said more than 25 cars with horns blaring drove through downtown Bessemer about 9:30 p. m. Bessemer is about 10 miles from Adamsville.

Spotted Near Birmingham

The caravan was first spotted between Birmingham and Bessemer. It proceeded through Bessemer and apparently dispersed before reaching Jonesboro, on the outskirts of Bessemer.

The Bessemer police office and the sheriff's office there said they had no reports on the parade.

The state men were ordered here several days ago after a wave of violence involving hooded and robed men. The investigators, ordered here by Gov. James E. Folsom several days ago, asked that their names not be used.

A 31-year-old Navy veteran was flogged Monday night and a 42-year-old woman and a cafe operator were threatened and forced to watch burning crosses in separate incidents a week ago.

The state investigators gave this account:

They received an anonymous telephone tip that the Klan group at Adamsville was planning a raid Friday night. They drove there in the dark and found a

number of cars parked in front of a two-story frame building. That was about 8:30 p. m.

Investigators Spotted

Two men were sitting in one of the cars. They leaned out of their vehicle and inspected the officers' cars, then jumped out and ran into the store.

The investigators drove on through the community, then turned back.

As they returned they found the sentries had been doubled. One had a pistol in his hip. All were in regular clothes. Two of the men were covering the license plates of the parked cars.

The officers stopped and climbed out of their cars. The armed man put his hand on his pistol and said:

"Where are you going, buddy?"

As he touched the pistol, the investigators reached into their cars and pulled out a submachine gun, carbine, shotgun and other firearms.

They asked the lookout if he was authorized to wear a gun.

"I've got a commission," he answered, and showed a special deputy's commission issued in 1947. It bore the name of Sheriff Holt McDowell.

"Fellow Needs Gun"

"Isn't it against the rules of the Klan to wear a gun?" the officer asked. He replied, "Yes, but a fellow has to take care of himself."

The man identified himself. Two of the other sentries started tearing the covers from the license plates. The officers ordered them to quit, then took the tag numbers of 17 covered license plates.

As the state men prepared to leave, they saw an automobile driving off with its tag covered. They halted it.

The driver identified himself as H. M. Black, an Adamsville preacher. He said he is now without a church. He told the officers he didn't know the tags were covered. The officers let him go.

The investigators drove off about 9:30 p. m. and the Klansmen came out of their meeting place about 9:45 p. m.

the ATLANTA JOURNAL
JUN 19, 1949

105 74 419

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Ruling on Loomis Plea Scheduled Next Week

Events associated with the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Homer Loomis, Jr., convicted organizer of Columbians, Inc., show promise of an early climax.

Judge Clark Edwards, of Elberton, trial judge who sentenced Loomis to one year in prison for riot, indicated last night he would reach a decision next week on whether to grant a hearing on the motion.

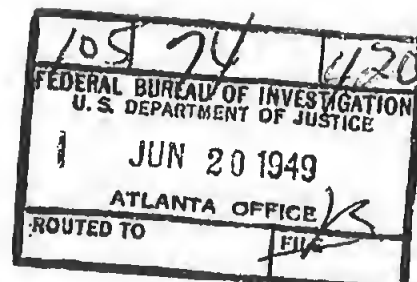
He further acknowledged receipt of an affidavit charging Loomis; his father, Homer Loomis, Sr., and Columbian Pres. Emory Burke with being leaders in a similar organization called the American Bilbo Club.

The charges were made by Clarence H. Knight, Loomis' brother-in-law, and were mailed to Elberton by Asst. Sol. William Hall.

Knight, himself, is scheduled to appear before Judge Pomeroy today in Fulton Superior Court to face charges of larceny. Knight, Harold J. O'Kelley, and Jerry Lee Clay are reported by police to be implicated in the theft of an auto and \$1,100 worth of musical instruments. Det. Harry McCollister says all three have admitted the larceny.

Accompanying the affidavit sent to Judge Edwards was a colored emblem described as that of the American Bilbo Club. Apparently in the form of a peach, the emblem pictures such miscellaneous items as a broken chin, ships, an hour glass, and an eye.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
JUNE 20, 1949



Loomis Loses Last Plea For New Riot Case Trial

Homer L. Loomis Jr., secretary-organizer of the race-hating Columbians, Inc., Friday appeared at the end of his long fight to avoid going to jail. His motion for a new trial on a 12-month-old riot conviction was denied.

Judge Clark Edwards, of Elberton, the visiting jurist who presided here when Loomis was convicted Feb. 15, 1947, ruled Friday in Fulton Superior court that Loomis' motion was "without merit."

The riot conviction resulted from an assault made Oct. 28, 1946, upon Clifford Hines, a young Negro, on Gabribaldi st., S. W.

In another trial Loomis was also convicted and given an additional 12-month sentence for usurpation of police powers. The Court of Appeals reversed that conviction on the grounds that Judge Bond

Almand erred in refusing to allow Loomis to cross-examine witnesses.

Represented by his father, Homer L. Loomis Sr., a New York attorney, Loomis made his motion for a new trial on the riot conviction on the ground that all of the persons who participated in the riot were not named in the indictment.

The indictment charged that Homer Loomis Jr., Emory C. Burke "did jointly with J. R. Childers" and others "unknown" to the jury commit the offense of riot.

Loomis Sr. based his motion on the ground that the "other persons referred to in the indictment" as "unknown" were Clarence H. Kight and Douglas (Red) Watson, and that testimony showed at the trial that they were known to the grand jury.

ATLANTA JOURNAL
JUNE 24, 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
JUN 24 1949		
ATLANTA OFFICE		
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Loomis Loses Last-Ditch Fight In Riot Case

Homer Loomis, Jr., staging a last-ditch fight to stay out of jail on a 12-month sentence for inciting the late hate group known as Columbians, Inc., to riot, lost his extraordinary motion for a new trial yesterday.

Judge Clark Edwards, of Elberton, declined to entertain the motion on ground that it was "without merit." But he ruled that young Loomis, who was not present, may remain at liberty under the same \$2,000 bond until the elapse of the time to file his bill of exceptions. Attorneys said that would be about 20 days.

New York Atty. Homer Loomis, Sr., father of the defendant, met Judge Edwards in Fulton County to argue his motion. They spent the greater part of the day with Asst. Sol William Hall in session.

The elder Loomis based his motion on the ground that "other persons referred to in the indictment as 'unknown' were Clarence H. Kight and Douglas (Red) Watson and that they were known to the Grand Jury.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
JUNE 25, 1949

105	-74	425
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
JUN 25 1949		
ATLANTA OFFICE		
ROUTED TO	FILE	

Loomis Loses Last Plea For New Riot Case Trial

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ATLANTA JOURNAL
JUNE 26, 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JUN 27 1949	
ATLANTA OFFICE	
ROUTED TO	FILE

Another Hearing For Loomis Saturday

ELBERTON, Ga., July 7. —(P)
Homer L. Loomis Jr., organizer and leader of the now-defunct race-hating Columbians, Inc., will make another attempt in Elberton, Ga., Saturday, to keep from serving a one-year sentence on a riot charge conviction.

Judge Clark Edwards Jr. recently found Loomis' extraordinary motion for a new trial without merit. Loomis has filed a bill of exceptions.

The hearing on the bill of exceptions will take place in the private chambers of Judge Edwards in Elberton Saturday at 11 a. m.

ATLANTA JOURNAL

JULY 7, 1949

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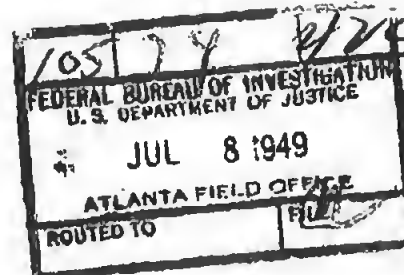
Loomis Denied New Trial Move

Homer Loomis, Jr., organizer and leader in the now defunct Columbians, Inc., lost another round in his legal battle with Georgia yesterday at Elberton. Judge Clark Edwards, of the Northern Superior Court Circuit, refused to sign the proposed bill of exceptions which would enable Loomis to file a motion for a new trial.

Following the judge's action, Loomis intimated he would ask the Court of Appeals for a mandamus to require Judge Edwards to sign the bill of exceptions.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

JULY 10, 1949



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Ex-Columbian Sentenced

Clarence H. Kite, brother-in-law of Homer Loomis, Jr., organizer of the Columbians, Inc., and himself a former member of the organization, yesterday received two 12-month sentences, to run concurrently. Kite pleaded guilty before Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy to breaking into an automobile and larceny of an automobile.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
JULY 20, 1949

10-1 426

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JUL 20 1949	
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE	
ROUTED TO	FILE

THE Atlanta Constitution
October 14, 1949

Loomis Denied Writ for Review

Homer Loomis, leader of the khaki-shirted Columbians, yesterday lost another round in his fight to avoid serving a year in jail for riot.

The Georgia Court of Appeals denied Loomis' petition for a writ of mandamus to force Judge Clark Edwards, of Elberton, to review his case. Loomis, represented by his father, was arrested in October, 1946.

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105-74-427
OCT 15 1949

Columbians' Burke Appeals To High Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Emory C. Burke, president of the Columbians, Inc., a race-baiting organization, last Monday asked the Supreme Court to review his conviction and three-year sentence by Georgia courts under a state statute against impersonating a police officer.

Burke was convicted as the result of his activities and those of other officials of the Columbians directed against colored persons in Atlanta where they allegedly sought to enforce a ban against loitering on the streets.

In his petition for a review Burke alleges that he was convicted on the perjured testimony of one of the state's witnesses, James Akin. He said the prosecuting attorney "coerced and induced" Akin to lie and promised him immunity from prosecution.

The petition quotes the prosecuting attorney as telling state witnesses "I will never ask for an indictment for perjury against anyone who merely commits perjury against members of the Columbia organization."

The Georgia Supreme Court refused to order a new trial of Burke.

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
October 23, 1949

Searched 9
Serialized QA
Indexed 80
Filed 80

105-74-428

OCT 23 1949

Burke's Appeal Thrown Out

Emory C. Burke, president of the defunct Columbians, Inc., Tuesday had lost his U. S. Supreme court move to escape serving a prison sentence on conviction in Atlanta several years ago on charges of impersonating a police officer. The high court refused to review his conviction.

Burke was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The case arose when Burke and other Columbian officials were alleged, to have investigated activities of certain Negroes in Atlanta and sought to enforce a ban on loitering on street.

Burke's request for a review said he was convicted on perjured testimony.

The Supreme court in refusing Burke a hearing said it was assuming he was not entitled to further relief in Georgia's state courts, and the denial was without any prejudice to Burke's taking his case to a U. S. District court in Georgia.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
JANUARY 17, 1950

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
JAN 18 1950
FBI - ATLANTA

105-74-427
FBI - ATLANTA
JAN 18 1950
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Director, FBI

March 10, 1950

SAC, Atlanta

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTY,
aka The Columbian Party, the Columbians,
Inc., Columbian Workers, The People's Pro-
found Progressive Protest Political Party
of America, formerly known as The Citizens
Forum

INTERNAL SECURITY - X
(Bureau file No. 100-353474)

Re: airtel February 3, 1949.

For the Bureau's information, [redacted] advised that EMORY C. BURKE, former leader of the Columbians, lost his appeal to the United States Supreme Court that during January the Supreme Court refused to give BURKE a hearing. Informant stated BURKE was expected to start serving a three year sentence during May, 1950.

Informant further advised that BURKE had been in touch with [redacted] of the Democratic Nationalist Party, in an effort to obtain assistance from him.

No investigation is being conducted in this matter at the present time, however, the Bureau will be furnished with any additional information which may be received.

JTS:RML
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105-74-430

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DIRECTOR, FBI

April 6, 1950

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

THE COLUMBIAN PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

105-74

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This is to advise that [redacted]

[redacted] appeared at the [redacted] Field Office on the afternoon of [redacted] and related the following information.

[redacted] who is [redacted] years of age, stated that he is a [redacted] at [redacted] where he is [redacted] but has [redacted]. He stated that he was in Washington on a visit with other [redacted] from [redacted]. [redacted] informed that his residence in [redacted] is in [redacted] which is strictly a [redacted]. He stated that since [redacted] he has been taking part in political activities in [redacted] and he felt that he could be of assistance to the Bureau on a voluntary basis in furnishing information concerning the political activity that is going on in [redacted]. He stated that, for example, he had received information that the BUREAU [redacted] EMORY [redacted] were coming to [redacted] this summer and establish a "beachhead" for the Columbians in [redacted]. He felt that he could be of assistance to the Bureau in furnishing further information in regard to this matter.

[redacted] informed that his own political activity in [redacted] has been in [redacted] not to be [redacted]. He informed that he is [redacted] and that it has for its purpose the interesting of the youth of the country in taking a part in political matters, particularly [redacted]. He stated that the organization has no subversive aims but on the contrary upholds the Constitution of the United States in its present form with the exception of the present [redacted]. He informed that [redacted] which is now merely in the formative stage, advocates separation of Church and State and also [redacted].

The informant further advised that in addition to the above organization he is a [redacted] of [redacted] which has its [redacted]. He informed that this is an organization confined to [redacted]. He turned over some mimeographed literature which he had on [redacted] and this is being forwarded to the Bureau for its information. The literature indicates that the organization was formed in [redacted] by a group of college undergraduates to further their studies in the fields of philosophy, political science and economics. The purpose as set forth in their [redacted].

Enclosure
FBM:DMJ
105-389
cc: New York
Atlanta

105-74-431
FBI - ATLANTA
APR 8 - 1950

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b7D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
DATE : April 8, 1960

RE: THE COLOMBIAN PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

constitution is as follows: [REDACTED]

In addition to the above the informant stated that in connection with his political activities in [REDACTED] he has joined the [REDACTED] which is under the [REDACTED]

He exhibited a membership card in this organization dated [REDACTED]

He pointed out that this organization was recently criticized in the [REDACTED] as being Anti-Semitic.

[REDACTED] stated that in his political activities he has received information that [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] is working in affiliation with the Nationalist Puerto Rican Party which he thought was on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

[REDACTED] furnished the following background concerning himself. He stated that he was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] His father is [REDACTED] who operates the [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] His mother [REDACTED] and is [REDACTED] Informant's [REDACTED] to whom he was recently [REDACTED] Her father, [REDACTED] first name not known, is [REDACTED] reside at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he received his high school education at the [REDACTED] He informed that from [REDACTED] he was a civilian [REDACTED] with the [REDACTED] and flew from [REDACTED] on numerous [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] He was a [REDACTED] doing [REDACTED] for the [REDACTED] He informed that on April [REDACTED] he had been a [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] but had requested a [REDACTED] on the latter date to be [REDACTED] In addition to his other activities he does [REDACTED] for the [REDACTED] His investigative activities in connection with this Bureau has been in [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
DATE : April 6, 1950

RE: THE COLOMBIAN PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

[redacted] was informed that his offer of cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be made known to the Bureau and the New York Office and if it was thought that he could be of assistance to the Bureau an agent from the New York Office would contact him further regarding the matter. In this connection he stated that he would prefer not coming to the New York Office but that agents could contact him at his home on [redacted]

The Washington Field Office indices contain no information which can be identified with [redacted] There is also no record on the [redacted]

or [redacted]

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and the New York and Atlanta Offices.

Burke Loses Plea To Stay Jail Term

Fugitive Fails to Take Right Road in Case,
Hooper Says in Dismissal Without Prejudice

By C. E. GREGORY

U. S. Judge Frank Hooper refused Friday to save Columbian Emory Burke from starting a three-year jail sentence on a state charge of impersonating an officer.

In dismissing an injunction suit without prejudice, Judge Hooper indicated that Burke's attorneys had neither exhausted their recourse in state courts nor taken the right road in their appeal to the federal court.

Judge Hooper pointed out that a fugitive from justice is not living up to the requirement that those who seek equity must do equity.

James Venable, attorney for Burke, explained that the injunction action in federal court was filed the day before Burke's bond was forfeited and he was declared to be a fugitive. He said the bond forfeiture followed service of the federal court papers on the state officials who were defendants.

Mr. Venable denied that Burke is outside Georgia at the present time. He indicated that Burke would give himself up to state authorities at once, then file a habeas corpus action in federal court.

The injunction was based on the charge that the solicitor general of Fulton Superior court has not indicted a witness who admitted that he gave perjured testimony against Burke. The attorney said that Georgia law forbids an extraordinary motion for a new trial on the basis of perjured testimony, unless the witness charged with perjury has been convicted.

Assistant Solicitor General Carl Copeland opposed the injunction petition.

b7C

*Columbian
file*

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
April 21, 1950

105-74-432

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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APR 21 1950	
FBI - ATLANTA	

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EMORY BURKE LOSES PLEA

Emory Burke, Ex-leader of the defunct race-hating Columbians, Inc., Saturday lost his plea for stay of a three year sentence on a state charge of impersonating an officer. U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper told Burke's attorneys that they had neither exhausted their recourse in state courts nor taken the right road in their appeal to the Federal court.

Burke was declared a fugitive earlier in the week when he failed to show up at the beginning of his three-year sentence.

b7C

*Columbian
File*

THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
April 22, 1950

105-74-433

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4/22/50

Burke Loses Round in Fight To Dodge Jail

Index

One-time Columbian leader, Emory Burke, has lost the first round of a fight to keep from serving his three-year jail sentence.

U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper dismissed Burke's injunction suit against Sol. Gen. Paul Webb, Fulton County Sheriff Bud Foster, Clerk J. W. Simmons, and Director R. E. Warren, of the State Department of Corrections.

Burke, a Homer Loomis associate convicted with other Columbians of patrolling Atlanta streets and terrorizing Negroes under the guise of City police officers or sheriff's deputies, had forfeited bond earlier this week.

Judge Hooper, following a hearing on a dismissal motion by Carl Copeland, of the Solicitor General's office, dismissed Burke's suit without prejudice. The jurist said attorneys for Burke had not exhausted State courts resources and had "not taken the right road in their appeal to the Federal Court."

Atty. James Venable, defending Burke, announced the ex-Columbian would give himself up to State authorities and then file a habeas corpus action in Federal Court.

Burke was not present at the hearing, and Sheriff Bud Foster said he "had not been apprehended," although a warrant for his arrest was sworn out Thursday.

b7C

Columbian file

105-74-434

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APR 22 1950	
FBI - ATLANTA	

Burke Begins Serving Term

Emory Burke, convicted Columbian, began serving three consecutive 12-month jail sentences Wednesday. He surrendered to Fulton County Sheriff A. B. Foster Tuesday afternoon.

Burke was convicted in 1947 but has been fighting his case in state and federal courts since then. The specific charge against him was impersonating an officer and intimidating Negroes.

Attorney James Venable accompanied Burke to the sheriff's office. He said that Burke planned to surrender Monday, but was delayed by ear trouble en route from his present home in Montgomery.

Attorney Venable sought an injunction against the arrest of Burke in Federal court here last week. Federal Judge Frank Hooper refused to consider the case as long as Burke was a fugitive from justice. At that time Mr. Venable said that he would advise his client to surrender, and then bring habeas corpus proceedings in Federal court.

b7C

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
April 26, 1950

105-24-436
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 26 1950

High Court Denies Loomis' Review Plea

Columbian Due to Start
12-Month Sentence Soon

Homer Loomis, Jr., organizer of an Atlanta "hate order" known as Columbians, Incorporated, may soon begin serving the 12-month prison sentence imposed three and a half years ago.

The United States Supreme Court has declined to review his conviction, according to Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb. Webb said he would immediately obtain a warrant for Loomis' arrest. His present whereabouts are unknown by the Solicitor's office.

The Solicitor stated he would order Loomis' \$2,000 appeal bond forfeited if he does not surrender himself.

Loomis and the former Columbian's President Emory Burke were indicted Dec. 13, 1946, on a misdemeanor-riot charge growing out of the beating of Clifford Hines, a Negro youth, during October of that year.

Both were convicted in Fulton Superior Court after a five-day trial ending Feb. 15, 1947. Loomis had carried his appeal three times to the Georgia Appellate Court and twice to the Georgia Supreme Court, before the United States Supreme Court on May 29 denied his writ of certiorari.

The stack of briefs submitted to the Supreme Court was nearly two feet high and represented over 1,200,000 words of legal transcript accumulated in the case before Loomis could be required to start serving sentence.

Sol. Webb, besides prosecuting the original case, has had to file and present briefs at all the stages of appeal. Loomis can seek a habeas corpus writ once he is put in jail.

Webb said the case was a prime example of Georgia's need for criminal code revision which would insure that the serving of a jail sentence on a misdemeanor conviction would be begun after an appellate court has once upheld the sentence.

He said this would differ from the present law in that future appeal bonds could not be obtained except at the trial judge's discretion. This would not apply to felonies and would not prohibit further appeals while a sentence was being served.

Burke, after a similar lengthy appeal, began serving a three-year sentence on April 23 in Georgia State Prison at Reidsville. His conviction on two other counts of inciting a riot was also upheld.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

DATE *June 6, 1950*

RE:

AT FILE NO.

105-24-437

SEARCHED <i>JS</i>	INDEXED <i>JS</i>
SERIALIZED <i>JS</i>	FILED <i>JS</i>
JUN 6 1950	
FBI - ATLANTA	

Webb to Continue Loomis Hunt Despite New Plea

The U. S. Supreme court has been asked for a rehearing on its refusal to review the case of Homer L. Loomis Jr., former organizer of the race-baiting Columbians, Inc.

His father, Homer L. Loomis, New York admiralty attorney, Wednesday notified Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb that he has filed a motion for a rehearing.

But Mr. Webb said that he will go ahead with the procedure necessary to put Loomis Jr. behind bars.

Loomis was convicted three years ago on a riot charge after a disturbance in which a Negro youth was beaten by members of the Columbians.

Mr. Webb said he would notify the professional bond firm holding Loomis' bond to produce him in a week or 10 days.

Loomis is under \$2,000 bond. He was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment after the riot conviction, but his father immediately started a series of legal

actions that have kept him out so far.

The bond firm said it has not yet been asked by Mr. Webb to bring Loomis in. The firm has no knowledge of his whereabouts other than an Atlanta address, 82 Bartow st., listed on the bond, an official said.

Mr. Webb said that if Loomis does not show up, the bond will be forfeited and a search for him started.

Superior Court Deputy Clerk Charlie Hartsfield said the court has received no notice yet from the Supreme court of its action.

98-449

94-226-289 ps

94-226-309

94-403-7

94-226-276 p4

62-562-15

105-74-417, 424

94-403-8 p3

94-226-181 p3

44-136-584, 585

105-74 *

Columbian file

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL	
DATE	June 8, 1950
RE:	
AT FILE NO.	

105-74-438

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JUN 8 1950	
FBI - ATLANTA	

Loomis Must Surrender

Homer Loomis, Jr., organizer of the defunct Columbians, Inc., must surrender before June 15 or his \$2,000 bond will be forfeited, according to notification sent his bondsman by Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb.

Loomis was convicted of riot in Fulton Superior Court and sentenced to 12 months in prison nearly three and a half years ago. Since then he has appealed his conviction three times to the State appellate court, twice to the Georgia Supreme Court. Last week a writ of certiorari was denied in the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

DATE 6-10-50

RE :

AT FILE NO.

105-74-439

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JUN 10 1950	
FBI - ATLANTA	

Loomis Facing Forfeit of Bond

Bondsmen for Homer L. Loomis Jr., former secretary-organizer of the race-baiting Columbians, Inc., have been notified that steps will be taken to forfeit his \$2,000 bond on his riot conviction unless he surrenders by June 15.

After staying in various appellate courts for more than three years, Loomis lost an appeal of the conviction last week in the U. S. Supreme court. He previously had appealed three times to the State Court of Appeals and twice to the State Supreme court.

Loomis was convicted in connection with a riot in October, 1946, in which a Negro youth, Clifford Hines, was beaten by members of the hate order.

Emory Burke, president of the Columbians, already has started serving a three-year sentence for riot and usurpation of police powers. He surrendered in April following a lengthy appeals battle in which he also lost in the U. S. Supreme court.

98-449

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
 DATE 6-11-50
 RE: _____
 AT FILE NO. _____

105-74-440

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Turn in Loomis Or Lose \$2,000, Bondsman Told

Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb said Thursday that bondsmen for Homer L. Loomis, Jr., convicted leader of the Columbians, Inc., are being notified to surrender Loomis by Monday at 9:30 a. m. or have his \$2,000 bond forfeited.

The U. S. Supreme Court two weeks ago refused to review Loomis' riot conviction for which he is under a 12-month sentence. He was convicted in connection with a riot here in 1946 in which a Negro, Clifford Hines, was beaten by members of the hate order.

A bonding firm headed by Mrs. A. M. Garner is on Loomis' bond. Attaches of the solicitor's office said they do not know where Loomis is.

Emory Burke, president of the order, was also convicted on the riot count and two other counts alleging usurpation of police powers. After similar lengthy appeals, he surrendered in April to begin serving a three-year sentence.

*Columbian
File*

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL	
DATE	June 15, 1950
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AT FILE NO.	

105-74-441

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[Signature]

Surrender Loomis Or Forfeit Bond, Solicitor Warns

Bondsmen for Homer L. Loomis Jr., have been notified to surrender the convicted leader of the Columblans Inc. by Monday or have his \$2,000 bond forfeited.

Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb made the announcement as attaches of the solicitor's office revealed that they do not know where Loomis is.

Loomis had been convicted in connection with the beating of Clifford Hines in 1946. He was convicted and sentenced to a 12-month sentence.

The U. S. Supreme court has refused to review Loomis' conviction.

Emory Burke, Columblan president, was convicted in connection with the beating of Hines, and on two other counts charging usurpation of police power. He surrendered in April to begin serving his three-year sentence.

THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

DATE 6-16-50

RE: _____

AT FILE NO. _____

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JUN 16 1950	
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Turn in Loomis Or Lose \$2,000, Bondsman Told

Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb said Friday that bondsmen for Homer L. Loomis Jr., convicted leader of the Columbians Inc., are being notified to surrender Loomis by Monday at 9:30 a. m. or have his \$2,000 bond forfeited.

The U. S. Supreme Court two weeks ago refused to review Loomis' riot conviction for which he is under a 12-month sentence. He was convicted in connection with a riot here in 1948 in which a Negro, Clifford Hines, was beaten by members of the hate order.

A bonding firm headed by Mrs. A. M. Garner is on Loomis' bond. Attaches of the solicitor's office said they do not know where Loomis is.

Emory Burke, president of the order, was also convicted on the riot count and two other counts alleging usurpation of police powers. After similar lengthy appeals, he surrendered in April to begin serving a three-year sentence.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

DATE 6-16-50

RE :

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125-74-443

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JUN 16 1950	
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Appeal Bond For Homer Loomis Ordered Voided

Officials Unable
To Say Where To
Locate Hate Leader

An appeal bond posted by Homer Loomis, Jr., one-time leader of the race-hate Columbians, Inc., was ordered forfeited Monday in Atlanta.

Judge Claude Shaw ordered the \$2,000 bond forfeited when Loomis failed to appear to begin serving a 12-month sentence for riot.

Loomis was convicted in 1947 in connection with a beating administered to a Negro youth by Columbian members. The Khaki-Clad organizer has been free on bond since that time, while his case was carried through the Appeals Courts.

Atlanta authorities said they do not know the present whereabouts of Loomis.

THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

DATE

6-20-50

RE:

AT FILE NO.

105-74-444

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FBI - ATLANTA	

Loomis Is Fugitive
Homer L. Loomis Jr., convicted
Columbian, Inc., leader, who has
been free under \$2,000 appeal
bond since his trial three years
ago, is officially a fugitive.
Judge Claude Shaw forfeited
Loomis' bond Monday and Sol.
Gen. Paul Webb announced he
would prepare a fugitive warrant
for him immediately.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
DATE 6-20-50
RE: _____
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105-74-445
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SERIALIZED SA FILED SA
JUN 20 1950
FBI - ATLANTA

Homer Loomis Jr. Was Sentenced to Prison Over Three Years Ago; Yet He's Still Free

By MORGAN BLAKE

LISTEN, my children, to the fascinating case of Homer Loomis Jr.

The possibilities are that my grandson, Jeff, aged 2, who was not born at the time Loomis was convicted, will be pitching for the Marietta High school ball club before a final determination as to whether young Loomis will serve his 12-month sentence here.

On Feb. 15, 1947, three years and four months ago, this young man was convicted by a Fulton county jury on a riot charge and given a year in prison. He has not served a day of that sentence.

If I ever get in trouble with

the law, I am going to employ Homer Loomis Sr., father of the young man, as my attorney.

This attorney has undoubtedly established a new world record for "appeals." He has appealed to the higher courts of the state, not once but several times. He has appealed to the higher courts of the nation just as often. When they turned him down, he started appealing all over again.

Paul Webb, solicitor general of Fulton county, is now seeking to get the Loomis bond of \$2,000 forfeited and to have him arrested as a fugitive from justice.

MORE APPEALS AHEAD

The young man, it seems, is living in New York now and when Solicitor Webb attempts to have him arrested as a fugitive and brought back to Georgia, Homer Loomis Sr. will go before a New York court to get an order preventing it. Mr. Loomis Sr. will contend that Atlanta and Fulton county are located in an uncivilized section, inhabited by savages, where no man from elite and cultured New York can get a fair trial. Should the lower court there deny this plea, the young man's father will appeal to all the higher courts of that state, and failing there, to all the higher courts of the nation again.

All this would be rather humorous were it not such a serious indictment of the processes of the courts, and a revelation of how a man with money can delay for so long serving a court sentence.

One must admit that it is very difficult to put a man with money and influence in jail for any crime, short of murder, embezzlement and other such serious charges. And even in such cases, the service of sentence can be delayed for a long while, when the defendant has money to finance appeals.

The Wallace murder case in Georgia is an outstanding example of such delay of justice. If you visit a county or city jail, or state penitentiary you will find that at least 90 per cent of the inhabitants are very poor white men and Negroes.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL (Cond. Ed.)
DATE July 2, 1950
RE: Columbians
AT FILE NO. 105-74

105-74-446
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JUL 3 1950
FBI - ATLANTA

Loomis Free Under Order, Father Says

Bondsmen for Homer Loomis, Jr., convicted organizer of the Columbians, Inc., were again ordered Monday afternoon to surrender him to Fulton Sheriff A. B. Foster to begin service of a 12-month prison term.

This action came after Loomis' father, a New York attorney, served oral notice on the Chief Deputy in the Sheriff's office of a new court order which he said allowed his son to remain at liberty under his present bond.

The deputy stated he demanded a certified copy of the paper, which was not delivered. After conferring with Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb, the deputy stated he again notified the bondsmen to surrender Loomis. The new order was signed by Superior Court Judge Clark Edwards, Jr., of Elberton, and filed in Fulton Superior Court Saturday. Edwards presided over Loomis' trial which ended Feb. 15, 1947, with a conviction on a riot charge.

Edwards ordered Solicitor Webb to show cause before him at the Elbert County courthouse why Loomis should not be continued under bail pending the outcome of an application for reconsideration of the appeals case before the U. S. Supreme Court. The court recently upheld the conviction.

Webb stated he did not intend to appear at the hearing, declaring the trial judge was without jurisdiction. He stated the order was not valid since it conflicted with one granted earlier in Fulton Superior Court ordering Loomis' \$2,000 bond forfeited and his arrest on a fugitive warrant.

Judge Edwards, in a telephone conversation, denied his order in any way interfered with that obtained here, contending that the order did not prevent Loomis' arrest pending time set for a hearing. He merely granted a rule nisi, he emphasized. The paper was presented to him for signing during his vacation, he added.

Columbians file

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
DATE 6-27-50
RE: _____
AT FILE NO. _____

105-74-447
SEARCHED g INDEXED g
SERIALIZED g FILED g
JUN 27 1950
FBI - ATLANTA

How Long Can Loomis Evade His Sentence?

ON DECEMBER 13, 1946, a jaded youth who had flunked out of Princeton, had been barred from the Stork Club and dropped from the Social Register in New York City, was indicted here on a riot charge.

He was Homer L. Loomis Jr., founder of the Columbians, a racial-hatred organization whose principles were utterly un-American in concept.

Young Loomis, who had come to Atlanta in February, 1946, met one Emory Burke, and together they organized the association whose members were dedicated to hating Jews and Negroes. They staged anti-Negro demonstrations and, on the heels of one particularly detestable outbreak, Loomis and three of his fellow-Columbians were arrested.

While awaiting trial, Loomis was arrested again, this time on a morals charge. Hardly had he made bail when once again he was taken into custody on a charge of disorderly conduct.

On February 15, 1947, Homer Loomis Jr. was found guilty on the riot charge in Fulton Superior Court and was sentenced to 12 months on the public works.

The State Court of Appeals has affirmed his conviction three times. The State Supreme Court has affirmed it twice. The United States Supreme Court has declined to intervene in the case.

Loomis had other scrapes with the law and in March, 1947, was given a sentence of 30 months for usurpation of police powers.

Today, Homer Loomis Jr. has not served an hour of his sentence.

And now comes Judge Clark Edwards Jr., of Elberton, to sign an order directing Fulton County Solicitor General Paul Webb to show cause before him why Loomis should not be allowed to continue on bail. Subsequently, Judge Edwards said his order did not prevent the arrest of Loomis pending time set for a hearing.

Only a few days ago, Solicitor Webb had ordered Loomis' bail forfeited and a fugitive warrant taken out for him.

More than three years and four months have elapsed since Loomis was originally convicted on the charge of riot.

Many years ago the distinguished Gladstone said that "Justice delayed is justice denied."

Certainly it would seem to appear that justice has been flagrantly delayed in the case of Homer Loomis Jr.

How much longer is he to be permitted to evade the sentence meted to him?

Columbians file

105-74-448

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THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

DATE 6-28-50

RE :

AT FILE NO.

Loomis Sought After Judge Vacates Ruling

Homer Loomis Jr., former organizer of the Columbians, was object of a police search Saturday night.

Judge Clark Edwards Jr., of Elberton, vacated his earlier ruling in the case on the grounds that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, William Hall, assistant solicitor general of Fulton county, reported Saturday.

Last month bondsmen for Loomis, who has received a 12-month prison sentence for riot, were ordered to surrender him to Fulton county authorities after federal courts upheld his conviction.

Loomis' father, Homer Loomis Sr., a New York attorney, obtained an order from Judge Edwards ordering Solicitor General Webb to show cause why Loomis should not be allowed to continue his freedom on bail.

"Judge Edwards Saturday upheld Mr. Webb's contention that he had no jurisdiction in the case," Mr. Hall said. "Now we're looking for Loomis."

Homer Loomis Jr. was convicted on a riot charge Feb. 15, 1947, following a disturbance in October, 1946, in which a Negro boy was beaten.

Since then he has remained at liberty on one appeal after another. The State Court of Appeals has affirmed his conviction three times, the State Supreme court twice, and the United States Supreme court has declined to intervene.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

DATE 7-9-50

RE:

AT FILE NO.

105-74-449
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Loomis Fugitive From Justice As Plea Denied

Homer Loomis Jr., organizer of the defunct race-hating Columbians, was a fugitive from justice Thursday.

Sheriff A. B. (Bud) Foster said he was looking for Loomis to bring him in to start serving a 12-month sentence on a riot charge for which he was convicted 41 months ago.

The Georgia Court of Appeals Wednesday afternoon turned down a motion by Homer Loomis Sr., a New York lawyer, to stop Solicitor General Paul Webb from forfeiting his son's bond.

Mr. Loomis argued that Homer Jr. should be allowed to remain free under his \$2,000 bond until a motion for reconsideration of his case by the U. S. Supreme court is disposed of.

Assistant Solicitor William Hall argued to the contrary, and the Georgia Appeals court upheld his position.

The ruling cleared the way for Homer Jr's arrest, if he can be located.

Columbians File.

105-74-450

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THE ATLANTA JOURNAL	
DATE	7-13-50
RE:	
AT FILE NO.	

Stay Denied Loomis in Riot Case Sentence

The Georgia Court of Appeals, sitting in full session has denied a stay of enforcement on a 12-month sentence imposed on Homer Loomis, Jr., convicted of riot in 1947, according to Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb.

The stay was sought by Homer Loomis, father of the defendant, who asked the court's judgment be delayed until he could get a ruling on a motion for rehearing of the U. S. Supreme Court's denial of his application for a writ of certiorari.

b7C

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION	
DATE	July 14, 1950
RE:	
AT FILE NO.	

105-74-451

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

1950 JUL 14

Son to Resist Georgia Writ, Loomis Sr. Says

Homer L. Loomis Sr., father of the onetime leader of the anti-Negro Columbians, said Saturday he is advising his son not to surrender his freedom.

The New York lawyer said he would advise any client to do the same thing under the circumstances.

Mr. Loomis Sr. claimed that a warrant for Homer Jr.'s arrest "isn't worth the paper it's written on."

He claimed that a Georgia Court of Appeals order Wednesday had the effect of permitting Homer Jr. to remain under a \$2,000 appeal bond.

But Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb said that is not true. He said the order confirms that no such extension exists.

And Deputy Sheriff Ralph Grimes said he had talked to judges of the court of appeals and had been told that the order meant what Mr. Webb said.

"We have a warrant for his arrest, and we'll arrest him if we can find him," Mr. Grimes said.

Mr. Loomis Sr. said, "my son started down here, but I don't know where he is now."

Homer Jr. was convicted Feb. 15, 1947, on a riot charge growing out of an incident in a borderline white-Negro neighborhood Oct. 28, 1946.

Records in the case show repeated postponements, motions, and appeals.

98-4494 ✓
94-403-19 pf ✓

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
DATE 7-16-50
RE: _____
AT FILE NO. _____

105-74-452 ✓

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JUL 16 1950	
FBI - ATLANTA	

Loomis Fugitive Month After Warrant Signing

Homer L. Loomis Jr., convicted leader of the Columbians, Inc., Wednesday is still a fugitive one month after a bench warrant for his arrest was signed by Fulton Superior Court Judge Claude Shaw.

Loomis was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in 1947 on a riot charge. The indictment resulted from a disturbance here in October, 1946, in which a Negro, Clifford Hines, was beaten by members of the race-hating order.

Wednesday Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb and Chief Deputy Sheriff Ralph Grimes said they did not have any idea where Loomis might be.

Homer L. Loomis Sr., New York attorney who has unsuccessfully represented his son in three years of appellate battles, has advised his "client" not to surrender. The senior Loomis maintains that an appeal is still in process.

The State Court of Appeals has affirmed Loomis' conviction three times, the State Supreme court twice, and the U. S. Supreme court recently refused to review the case.

During this time Loomis has remained at liberty under a provision of Georgia law which provides that bond shall not be denied on appeals from misdemeanor convictions. Steps are now being taken to forfeit his \$2,000 property bond put up by the Garner Bonding Co.

Since the refusal of the U. S. Supreme court, the senior Loomis applied for a rehearing before the State Court of Appeals. This was denied. Mr. Webb says Attorney Loomis now contends that he has applied for reconsideration by the U. S. Supreme court.

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THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
DATE 7-19-50
RE:
AT FILE NO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, ATLANTA

DATE: August 21, 1950

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: EMORY C. BURKE
THE COLUMBIANS, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
(Your file 105-74)

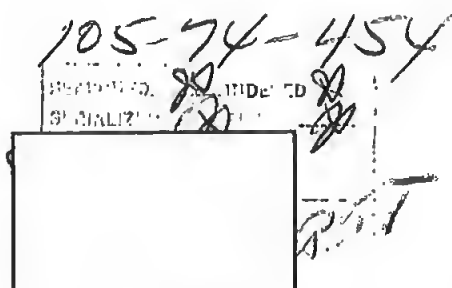
There is enclosed herewith a communication received by [redacted]
[redacted]

This communication is an appeal being made on behalf of EMORY C.
BURKE by his wife. EMORY C. BURKE was at one time [redacted]
[redacted]

This communication was furnished to this office by [redacted] and
is being forwarded herewith for your information.

JBM:mmms
ENCLOSURE
100-12259

b7C





HOMER LOOMIS JR. JAILED AT FULTON
With Jailer J. O. Stewart (Right).—Journal Photo

Loomis Surrenders, Starts Serving Term

42-Month Legal Battle Against
1947 Riot Conviction Comes to End

By FRANKLIN NIX

After a 42-month legal battle for freedom, Homer L. Loomis Jr., convicted organizer of the Columbians Inc., surrendered Tuesday to begin serving a 12-months sentence for riot.

A fugitive since his \$2,000 bond was ordered forfeited June 10, Loomis surrendered in the Fulton courthouse to Chief Deputy Sheriff Ralph Grimes. He was accompanied by R. H. Cleveland, representing the Garner Bonding Co., which was on his bond.

Loomis was taken immediately to Fulton Tower to begin serving his sentence.

Mr. Grimes quoted Loomis as saying he had been staying for some time in Philadelphia.

Loomis was convicted Feb. 15, 1947, on a riot indictment in connection with a disturbance on Garibaldi St. S. W., Oct. 28, 1946, in which a Negro boy, Clifford Hines, was beaten. He was released on the bond at the time, and had been at liberty ever since.

In his long legal battle, Loomis made three appeals to the Court of Appeals, two to the Georgia Supreme Court, and unsuccessfully sought a review by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Following failure of the high court effort, he was ordered to surrender in June. His bond was ordered forfeited and warrants were drawn for his arrest when he failed to appear.

Carl Copeland, first assistant to Solicitor General Paul Webb, said he is expecting still more legal moves from Loomis, probably in the form of a habeas corpus petition alleging that he is being illegally held.

Emory Burke, president of the Columbians, surrendered May 3, 1950, to begin serving a three-year sentence after failure of similar appeals.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
DATE September 5, 1950
RE: The Columbians
AT FILE NO. 105-74

105-74-455
AP
JP

Loomis, Ideas Unchanged, Surrenders for Jail Term

By CELESTINE SIRLEY

Homer L. Loomis, Jr., youthful organizer of Atlanta's late hate organization, Columbian, Inc., and who fought nearly four years to avoid serving a one-year sentence for riot, is in jail at last—older, grayer, plumper but with his ideologies unchanged.



COLUMBIAN ORGANIZER SURRENDERS
Homer Loomis, left, fingerprinted by C. W. Murphy

Constitution Staff Photo—Carl Dixon

"A man's ideas don't change," commented 36-year-old Loomis Tuesday following his surrender to sheriff's officers. He grinned cynically and added, "but I guess I'll leave organizing off for the next 12 months."

Loomis, a fugitive since failure of his appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court and the forfeiture of his \$2,000 bond June 19, says he has been "selling" since he left Atlanta in 1948.

"Ideas or what?" he was asked.

"Just make it door-to-door selling," he said. "I'd rather not give the name of the company. They didn't know about this case. They wouldn't have kept me if they had. It was Jew-controlled."

Hatred of Jews and Negroes was a strong point of the Columbian credo which resulted in a disturbance on Garibaldi Street the night of Oct. 28, 1946, and the beating of a Negro boy, Clifford Hines. Loomis was convicted of riot Feb. 15, 1947, and sentenced to 12 months. Two other misdemeanor convictions growing out of the same episode were later reversed by Georgia Supreme Court.

Loomis was accompanied to the Fulton County courthouse by his slender, blonde wife, the former Betty Kight, who served as his secretary in the Columbian organization and who married him following his indictment.

"We are happily married," he reported. "We haven't fared too badly but we haven't known permanence of any kind. No home, no children. I worked most of the time in St. Louis. Then I went to New York to see my father. After that I was able to get connected with the same company in Philadelphia and that's where we were when I learned my bond had been forfeited."

"My father (Homer Loomis Sr., New York attorney) has not given up yet. He is still working on the case and he tried to get me to surrender in some other county—but I got fed up with the whole thing and decided to come on down here and get it over with."

Loomis said Betty would stay with her parents until he completes his sentence and then he would try to get a job in Atlanta.

"We want to stay in Georgia if the Jews and Negroes will leave us alone," he said. "I've thought of going back to law school (he was once a student at Princeton) and getting my degree. Maybe selling is my field. I don't know. That will have to wait."

Asked if he intended to try to earn time off customarily given for good behavior, the prisoner declared:

"It'll have to be mighty 'customary' if they give it to me. Of course, I could organize all the prisoners but when I got 'em organized, then what? I couldn't do anything."

He went on, "they can't call me a Communist. They called me a Nazi last time. But the Communists are crazy about Negroes and Jews."

Carl Copeland, first assistant to Sol. Gen. Paul Webb, anticipates that Loomis' next move for freedom will come through a habeas corpus proceeding.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
DATE September 9, 1949
RE: The Columbian
AT FILE NO. 105-74

105-74-452

17

NO MORE APPEALS, HOMER LOOMIS SAYS

Through With Columbian Effort, He Adds;
Plans to Get Jail Term Over With

105-74
Homer L. Loomis Jr., in Fulton Tower to serve a one-year sentence for riot, declared Wednesday that he planned to make no further appeals.

He surrendered Tuesday after a 42-month legal battle.

Loomis, considerably heavier and grayer, declared his father wanted to continue the appeals.

"He wanted to keep fighting it but it didn't make sense to me. I came on down to surrender as soon as I learned that I had been called for," he said.

Loomis said he did not know whether his father, Homer L. Loomis Sr., New York attorney, who defended his son, plans any further appeals efforts. However, the younger Loomis said he would not participate in any further appeals maneuvering.

He said he would serve his sentence and probably would be released before further appeals could be decided.

Wasted Time

Young Loomis said he did not want to file any appeals because he was afraid his jail time would not be counted while such appeals were in progress.

Loomis declared his ideas about Negroes and Jews had not changed, but he said he had no intentions of reorganizing the Columbians or attempting to organize a similar group when he is released.

He denied that he had ever advocated terrorism or that he had given orders for the beating of a Negro youth in 1946, which led to his conviction. He declared he had set up the Columbians to organ-

ize "poor people in slum sections" and to get them registered for bloc class voting.

Got Out of Hand

"I learned one thing about the Columbians," he declared, "and that is that when you get an organization formed it becomes very difficult to control. We never intended to do anything by violence. I had hoped to do it with votes."

He said he had been forced to leave Atlanta about a year and a half ago after holding various odd jobs. "Digging ditches or slinging hamburgers," he explained.

"Every time the Jews found out where I was they would start calling my employer and force him to fire me," he contended.

"I can't understand why. I should think they would like to keep me selling hamburgers," he said.

He said he had been working in St. Louis until three weeks ago.

as a salesman for an undisclosed firm. He refused to identify the firm or the type of work.

He decided whether he will return to his selling work or whether he will continue studying law, Loomis commented.

He said, he had definitely made up his mind to stay in Atlanta, return to his selling work or after release, if he can.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

DATE SEPT. 6, 1950

RE: THE COLUMBIANS, INC.

AT FILE NO. 105-74

105-74 457
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
SEP 11 1950
FBI - ATLANTA
EDW

Columbian Chief Seeks Release

Emory C. Burke, serving a ~~three-year sentence~~ at Tattnall State Prison for his activities as president of the Columbians, Inc., has filed a new bid for freedom in the form of a habeas corpus petition in Reidsville City Court.

Burke surrendered in April to begin serving sentences for usurpation of police powers. His surrender followed a two-year court battle seeking to quash the convictions in the Court of Appeals and the State Supreme Court. One unsuccessful attempt was made for a review by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Columbian chief's latest petition was filed by Atlanta attorney James R. Venable and is directed against R. P. Balkcom, warden of the state penitentiary. It alleges that Burke was convicted through "false and perjurious" testimony of a state's witness, James Aiken.

The petition is scheduled for a hearing Oct. 6.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
DATE SEP 29 1950
RE :
AT FILE NO.

105-78-458
PP
JP
J

Burke Asking Full Pardon

Emory Burke, serving a prison term in connection with activities of the defunct Columbians, is asking the State Board of Pardons and Paroles for a full pardon.

Burke contends he is innocent of the charge on which he was convicted. Burke and Homer Loomis, leaders of the hate organization which existed in Atlanta a few years ago, were both given prison terms in connection with law violations associated with the group's activities.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
DATE <u>JAN 16 1951</u>
RE: _____
AT FILE NO. _____

105-74-451
93
18

1/19/51

Pardon for Columbian Asked by Gen. Moseley

By International News Service

Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, former America First leader, Thursday asked Georgia's Pardon and Parole Board to pardon Emory Burke, a leader of the now extinct race-baiting Columbians, Inc.

Burke is serving a three-year prison term for conspiracy and usurpation of police powers.

The board took the appeal under advisement after Moseley and Burke's attorney, James Venable, made a two-hour plea.

Moseley dramatized Burke's conviction as "a conspiracy of New York Jewish Communists and Georgia State officials" to deprive the 32-year-old Burke of "due process of law" by use of perjured testimony.

Venable charged that Superior Court Judge E. E. Andrews intimidated two former Columbians, James Aiken and Clarence Kight, into giving false testimony about Burke.

Moseley told the Parole Board "the Communist Anti-Nazi League used Burke as 'a stepping stone in its plans to take over the nation.'" He added:

"The New York Jew manufacturers and Communists came down here to Georgia and paid for manufactured perjury, and wine and dined Burke's former friends so they would testify against him."

Moseley said his appearance in



Gen. Moseley

Emory Burke

Burke's defense was prompted "because he is one of the most patriotic boys I've ever known, and he is a martyr."

Venable said he has exhausted all recourse in state and federal courts. Burke was arrested in 1946 after the Columbians engaged in a riot in an Atlanta Negro section.

The sallow Burke, who was not present at the hearing, remained free under an appeal bond until June, 1950, when he was committed to Reidsville prison.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
DATE JAN 19 1951
RE:
T FILE NO.

100-74-460
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
FBI-ATLANTA

Homer Loomis Free on Parole; Studying Law

Homer Loomis Jr., leader of the defunct Columbians, was free on parole Friday after serving five months of a 12-month sentence for inciting to riot.

The State Pardon and Parole Board released Loomis Feb. 11. He became eligible for parole in January under the board's rule of considering parole of a prisoner after he has served one-third of his sentence.

Loomis is studying at an Atlanta law school, according to parole board records. He told a reporter he is now doing sales work and likes it fine.

The leader of the race hate organization served his time at Bellwood prison camp in Fulton County.

As a parolee, he will remain under the board's supervision until his sentence—minus time off for good behavior—expires.

That will be in late June or early July, said Mrs. Rebecca Rainey, parole board member. Loomis started serving his time in September and knocked approximately two months off by good behavior.

Loomis was arrested in 1946 in connection with a disturbance on Garibaldi St. He was convicted in 1947, but his father, Homer Loomis Sr., a New York lawyer, appealed the case repeatedly.

After an adverse U. S. Supreme Court ruling, Loomis Sr. sought other technicalities to keep his son out of prison. In the midst of the maneuvers the younger Loomis finally decided to surrender and serve the sentence.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL	
DATE	FEB 23 1951
RE:	
AT FILE NO.	

Hester
105-74-1161
8-
✓

C-212415T
**Homer Loomis
Gets Pardon;
Burke Denied**

The State Pardon and Parole Board announced Friday it has denied an application for pardon submitted by Emory Burke, former leader of the defunct race-hating Columbians, Inc.

Earlier Friday, the Board revealed it had paroled another Columbian, Homer Loomis, Jr., who was serving a 12-month sentence for riot.

Col. George Van Horn Moseley, one of the leaders of the America First Movement, plead for Burke's freedom before the Parole Board on Jan. 18.

Burke is serving a three-year sentence for usurping police powers. A Board member said he will be eligible for parole in April, after he has served one year of his sentence.

In announcing Loomis' parole, which was granted on Feb. 11, the Board said the World War II veteran became eligible for release in January.

Board members said he was paroled after an extensive investigation.

According to Parole records, Loomis is attending Atlanta Law School and living with his wife here on Moreland Avenue. He was originally from New York.

main files.
98-449*
105-74*



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION	
DATE	24 1951
RE:	
AT FILE NO.	

105-74 4622
20
20
17

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: April 14, 1951

FROM : SA

b7C

SUBJECT: HOMER LOOMIS, JR.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7D

called this office to relate that HOMER LOOMIS has been in that [] to make telephone calls and on one occasion called a girl and on another occasion contacted a [] and made an appointment to meet him at [] at an unknown spot.

b7C

b7D

On one occasion LOOMIS came to the [redacted] with two men, and then left after taking a brief case out of a [redacted]

stated LOOMIS is hanging around the vicinity of the Capitol Homes Apartments, S. E. and he wanted to pass this information over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in case the subject had resumed his former activities.

described the two men accompanying LOOMIS as follows:

#1

Color
Race
Age
Height
Build
Hair
Clothes

#2

Color
Sex
Age
Height
Weight
Build
Dress

The above is for the information of the file.

REC:efh
105-74

e. 105-74-465
100 950
100 900
\$

1/19/51
**Moseley Urges
Burke Release**

Former Army Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley Thursday urged the Georgia Pardon and Parole Board to free Emory Burke, former chief of the race-baiting Columbians, Inc.

General Moseley told the board Burke was jailed as a result of forced testimony after local officials broke up the Columbians. Burke is now serving a three-year sentence for conspiracy and usurpation of police powers. He started his sentence last June after a long legal battle.

b7C

Columbians Inc. file

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL	
DATE	JAN 19 1951
RE:	
AT FILE NO.	

105-74-464
Wm



ABH

Wife Pays Loomis Fines

Homer Loomis' pretty wife Betty walked into City Bond Clerk E. F. Moore's office Thursday and paid two \$53 fines that had been levied against him four years ago. It was announced last week that the principal in the celebrated Columbian case had until July 8 to either pay the fines or forfeit two \$100 bonds.

Loomis had been found guilty of disorderly conduct four years ago on two counts—one for soliciting funds on the street without a permit and one for disturbing the peace—but had appealed his case.

105-24
98-449
and numerous
info.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

DATE JUL 5 1951

RE:

AT FILE NO.

105-24-465
B. H.
B.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FILE

FROM : SAC JOHN C. BILLS

SUBJECT: EMORY BURKE
SECURITY MATTER-X.

DATE: Aug. 16, 1951

105-74*
Numerous 94-226 info.

b7C

Today [redacted] telephonically contacted the writer and indicated that he was very much interested in [redacted] for EMORY BURKE, previously convicted as a member of The Columbians. [redacted] indicated he had already looked into his character and reputation, and was primarily concerned in determining whether or not it would be necessary for him to clear through the FBI, inasmuch as he was on [redacted]

[redacted] was advised that this office did not make such clearance, that it was a state case and not Federal. [redacted] expressed his appreciation and indicated that he would make his inquiry of the state authorities.

JCB:CM

105-74 y6c
b
go

CP-

b2

b7D

b7C

September 24, 1951

SAC

SA [redacted]

SECURITY INFORMANT

On [redacted] informant advised that he had received some information from one of his informants, namely [redacted]

[redacted] Informant stated that [redacted] furnished him the following information.

A man by the name of [redacted] first name unknown, appeared at the place of [redacted] in [redacted] and advised that he was a [redacted] employed by the [redacted] [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that he expected to get work in [redacted] where he has [redacted] by the [redacted] [redacted] conversed with [redacted] for a short period of time and indicated that he was working within the Klu Klux Klan and the Columbians in an effort to develop all information that he could concerning them because he was opposed to their activities. [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that [redacted] with [redacted] and made available list of names which appear to be those individuals associated with EMORY BURKE in the organization known as the "Columbians".

EMMETT O. MORRIS, Age 40
125 Currier St., N. E.,
Apartment 7
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone Number AT 1772
(Works Atlanta Journal composing room.)

J. L. SCHIPP, Age 60
321 Grand Theater Building,
Atlanta, Georgia
WA 8372

Dr. T. K. PETERS, Age 60
Chamblee 2959, Phone Number
Dunwoody, Georgia

JK AFM/sk

66-1262A
cc: 105-74

105-74-467
105-74-467

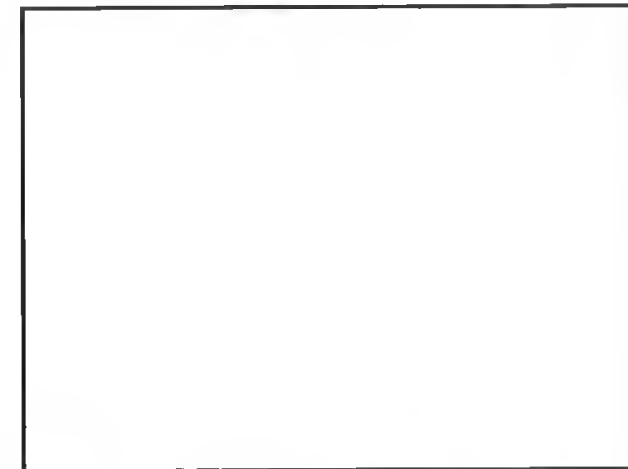
AT 66-1262A

b7C

b7D

WILLIAM W. BREWTON, Age 50
1114 N. Main St.,
College Park, Georgia
Phone Number CA 2639

J. R. VENABLE,
C/o Walter R. Brown Building,
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone Number MA 9137



[redacted] described [redacted] as an individual who had a smooth
tongue and apparently a disturbed mind.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Field Division
Atlanta
 (Date) 2-11-52
 Title and Character of Case The Columbians, Inc.
Internal Security - X
 Field Division File Number 105-74
 Bureau File Number 100-353474
 Description of Property Being Held

b7C

b7D

Documentary evidence, e. g., membership list, propaganda leaf-
 lets, personal correspondence of LOOMIS, SR. and JR. and HOMER
 Agents notes covering meetings.

Date Property Acquired and Authority for Acquisition

Source from Which Property Acquired

Agents and various sources and confidential informants
 Location of Property

Supply Room

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Which Have Been Made to
 Dispose of It

Security

66-1395

JDW:cm1

105-74-468 SHJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 17, 1952

FROM : SA [redacted] (300-0)

SUBJECT: EMORY BURKE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

105-74

On [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia telephonically advised the writer that a note in an unsealed envelope was left at the desk of the YMCA for the subject. [redacted] read the note, the gist of which is as follows: "I waited for you from 2:30 to 5:30. I had to leave and go to Savannah. Sorry to have missed you. Will write you. - Signed [redacted] The note was left by [redacted]"

[redacted] stated that neither [redacted] nor BURK resided at the YMCA, and that if the note was not picked up by BURK in the next few days he would forward same to the Atlanta Office.

FJM/sk

cc: 44-136

b7C

105-74-4167

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 19 1952	
FBI - ATLANTA	

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 24, 1952

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b7C

SUBJECT: EMORY BURKE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED] Atlanta, Georgia, voluntarily made available to the reporting agent on [REDACTED] the enclosed note which was left at the desk at the YMCA. This note was in an envelope addressed to EMORY BURKE from [REDACTED]

The note is hereinafter quoted:

"Dear Emory:

I waited from 2:30 to 5:30. I had to leave as I must go to Savannah. Will write as soon as I arrive there. Sorry I have missed you, but will contact you when I return.

/s/ [REDACTED]

It is suggested that no further action in this matter be taken at the present time.

APM:je
105-74

105-74-470
neg
2

7D

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Atlanta Field Division_____
August 1, 1952 (Date)Title and Character of Case: THE COLUMBIANS, INC.INTERNAL SECURITY - XField Division File Number AT 105-74

b7C

Bureau File Number _____

b7D

Description of Property Being Held

1. Membership list
2. Letters from HOMER LOOMIS, Sr. to HOMER LOOMIS, Jr.
3. Letters " " " " wife to HOMER LOOMIS, Jr.
4. Several Membership cards.
5. Miscellaneous Columbian correspondence and telephone book.

Date Property Acquired and Authority for Acquisition

Source from Which Property Acquired

Location of Property

Bulky Exhibit Cabinet, Chief Clerk's Office

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Which Have Been Made to Dispose of It

Evidence - resource material.

FRJ:bd:sk

3-Bureau

①-Atlanta File 105-74

1-Atlanta Bulky Exhibits File

105-74-471

b7C

b7D

AT 105-74

Bulky Exhibit No.	Description	Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Obtained
105-74-1B1(1)	Five page leaflets issued by "Citizens Forum"	8/9/46	Confidential
105-74-1B1(2)	Membership application blank for "Citizens Forum"	8/26/46	
105-74-1B1(3)	Leaflets entitled "Almagara-tion Separation"	8/26/46	
105-74-1B1(4)	Copy of Charter issued to organization	8/26/46	
105-74-1B1(5)	Notes of Columbian meeting	10/18/46	Surveillance - SAs
105-74-1B1(6)	Application for membership card	10/18/46	Member of Organi- zation
105-74-1B1(7)	11 x 14 Poster	8/9/46	investigation
105-74-1B1(8)	11 x 14 Poster	10/24/46	investigation
105-74-1B1(9)	Photos of HOMER L. LOOMIS, JR. 	10/5/46	
105-74-1B1(10)	Photos and negatives of Columbian, Inc. Headquarters in areas in which they have mailed 11 x 14 posters	unknown	unknown
105-74-1B1(11)	Notes of Columbian meeting held 10/31/46 198 1/2 Whitehall St., 10/31/46		SAs and
105-74-1B1(12)	Reprint from Pittsburgh Courier 10/31/46 by the "Hornets"		Meeting of Columbians 198 1/2 Whitehall St.
105-74-1B1(13)	Notes on meeting	11/28/46	SA
105-74-1B1(14)	Notes on meeting	10/24/46	SA
104-74-1B1(15)	Notes on meeting	11/7/46	SA

AT 105-74

Bulky Exhibit No.	Description	Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Obtained
105-74-1B1(16)	Literature (1) Application Blank, American Gentile Army (2) Pamphlet regarding American Gentile Army (3) Organization Plan (Booklet of Commoner Party of US)	8/29/46	highly confidential b7C b7D
105-74-1B1(17)	Photos of various Columbians	12/15/46	[redacted]
105-74-1B1(18)	Enlarged photos	12/46	[redacted]
105-74-1B1(19)	Notes of Agent [redacted] and telephone intercepts at Ansley Hotel	1/8/47	Highly confidential
105-74-1B1(20)	Pamphlet - The Peoples Progressive Political Party	7/3/47	investigation
105-74-1B1(21)	THE GEORGIA TRIBUNE, Columbus, Georgia	7/17/47	investigation
105-74-1B1(22)	Notes regarding Speech of LOOMIS and [redacted]	6/16/47	investigation
105-74-1B1(23)	Photostatic copy of telegram received by [redacted] from [redacted]	12/6/46	New York
105-74-1B1(24)	Photostatic copy of pamphlet regarding West End Columbians, Inc.	3/21/47	investigation
105-74-1B1(25)	Mail tracings	unknown	unknown
105-74-1B1(26)	Photostatic copy of letters written by [redacted]	12/22/47	Bureau
105-74-1B2(1)	Memo for [redacted] [redacted]	12/8/47	G-2, US Army Fort Knox, Ky.
105-74-1B2(2)	Report of SA [redacted] [redacted]	12/8/47	G-2, US Army Fort Knox, Ky.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

Attention: [REDACTED]

DATE: AUGUST 1, 1952

b7C

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: The COLUMBIANS, INC., Aka.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

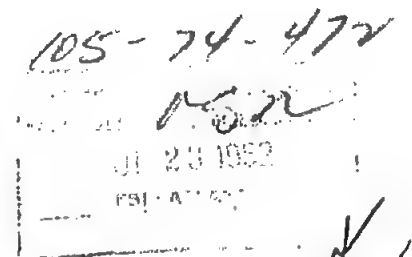
This is to advise that FD 192 has been completed for the following
Bulky Exhibits in accordance with current Bureau instructions:
105-74-1B1, 1B2 and 1B3.

The following instructions are set out for [REDACTED]

Check to see that Bulky Exhibit Sheet corresponds to Form 192 and
the copy of the Bulky Exhibit Sheet in the main file should also
correspond with FD 192. Bulky Exhibit Tickler should also corres-
pond with FD 192.

FRJ:bd
105-74

*Corrected
D.H.*



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 7-29-52

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER
MISCELLANEOUS

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Atlanta office on instant date and advised that [REDACTED] is presently residing at [REDACTED] and is using [REDACTED] informant advised that [REDACTED] has made friends and become acquainted with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and that at the present time [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] signed [REDACTED]

25-0-5
Informant advised that [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] of a well known [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and that she became converted to a Fascist line of thinking during the Columbian days by HOMER LOOMIS.

JTS:pfh
100-

cc: 100-

105-74

[REDACTED]
(ORIGINAL)

Lo-2

105-74-473

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 29 1952	
FBI - ATLANTA	

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, ATLANTA

DATE: 9/30/52

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (105-97)

SUBJECT: HOMER LOOMIS,
COLUMBIANS, INC. 105-97-152

JULIAN GRAINGER, U. P. representative, Knoxville, Tennessee, called this office yesterday and stated that he had occasion to meet [redacted] the latter a [redacted] for the [redacted] and an old acquaintance of his. [redacted] informed him that on the evening of 9/28/52, while having dinner in Louis' Steak House, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, he recognized LOOMIS sitting at a table with several other people, and knowing of his past activity with Columbians, Inc., a white supremacy group, he thought he might be in this district engaged in some activity. [redacted] did not know whether he was merely stopping off in town, but he was with two women and four men and he assumed that possibly they were residents of Knoxville, other than LOOMIS.

b7C

GRAINGER stated that he personally knew LOOMIS and had, as a reporter, followed his activities while in Atlanta and that it was his impression LOOMIS served a sentence as a result of his having been charged with inciting a riot in Atlanta, Georgia. His purpose in calling this office was to inform us of LOOMIS' presence in this area, adding that [redacted] knowing LOOMIS as he did, was positive of the identification.

Our files indicate a reference to him in the report of SA [redacted] dated at Atlanta, Georgia, 12/20/46, in connection with the case entitled "THE COLUMBIAN PARTY; THE COLUMBIANS, INC., aka Columbian Workers' Movement, formerly known as The Citizens' Forum, INTERNAL SECURITY - X", but nothing to indicate any recent activity in this area. This information is being furnished your office since his presence here in Knoxville may be of interest to you, and should you have any information indicating the purpose for his being in this area, we will appreciate being advised.

EAS:at

105-74-474

b7C



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: OCTOBER 10, 1952

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: EMORY BURKE

At 5:00 P.M. on 10/10/52 the writer was telephonically advised by an anonymous complainant [REDACTED] EMORY BURKE, Decatur, Georgia, discussing arrangements for a meeting of several subversive groups. Instant meeting to be held Saturday night, 10/11/52, at the home of EMORY BURKE, Decatur, Georgia.

Complainant further advised that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Christian Anti-Jewish Belief were to attend instant meeting. It is to be noted that EMORY BURKE is a former member of the organization known as "COLUMBIANS".

b7C

Complainant desires to remain anonymous.

RLR:bd

b7C

SA [REDACTED] advised
will cover the meeting
of C.

105-74-475
Ten

Aug - 8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (105-47)

DATE: 10/13/52

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b7C

SUBJECT: EMORY BURKE
SM - MISC.

b7D

b7C

The following investigation was predicated upon an anonymous telephone call received [REDACTED], advising that complainant [REDACTED] EMORY BURKE, Decatur, Georgia, discussing arrangements for meeting of several subversive groups. Complainant advised this meeting was to be at the home of EMORY BURKE the night of October 11, 1952, and that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] were to attend this meeting.

The residence of [REDACTED] was observed by SA [REDACTED] October 11, 1952, from 7:45 PM until 8:45 PM, during which time there was no indication of activity. At 8:45 PM an unidentified man came out the front door of this residence and proceeded to a lone car parked in the driveway of this residence. About 5 minutes later 5 or 6 men left the front door of this residence in a body and left with the first man, who had left about 5 minutes earlier, in the car parked in the driveway. This car had [REDACTED] license [REDACTED]. This license was issued [REDACTED] to [REDACTED].

b7C

Files of the Atlanta Office contain the following references for an [REDACTED]

Another car parked in the vicinity of this residence had [REDACTED] license [REDACTED] which was issued [REDACTED] employed [REDACTED] residence [REDACTED] for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] EMORY BURKE. [REDACTED] stated he would record the license numbers of all cars he observed visiting the residence of BURKE, and that he would cooperate in any way possible.

SWS:ege

CC: 100-4976

105-74-476

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 13 1952	
FBI - ATLANTA	

SAC, Knoxville (105-57)

10-15-52

SAC, Atlanta (105-74)

HOMER LOOMIS
COLUMBIANS, INC.

Re Knoxville letter to Atlanta dated 9-30-52. Atlanta letter to Bureau with copy to Knoxville dated 9-5-52 entitled "The Christian Anti-Jewish Party."

The Atlanta Office is not cognizant of any reason for LOOMIS' visit to Knoxville. He is presently living at 310 North Avenue, Northeast, Apartment A-3, Atlanta, Georgia.

Presently active in Atlanta is an organization by the name of The Christian Anti-Jewish Party but there has been no indication LOOMIS has been connected with this organization; however, a close associate of LOOMIS in the Columbians, Inc., one EMORY BURKE is believed to be associated with this organization.

SWS:lch

105-74-477

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: ATLANTA Field Division

February 12, 1953 Date

Title and Character of Case: **THE COLUMBIANS, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

b7C

b7D

Date Property Acquired:

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

**Bulky Exhibit Cabinet,
Chief Clerk's Office**

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence - resource material.

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

1. Membership List
2. Letters from HOMER LOOMIS, Sr.
to HOMER LOOMIS, Jr.
3. Letters from HOMER LOOMIS, SR.
wife to HOMER LOOMIS, Jr.
4. Several Membership cards.
5. Miscellaneous Columbian
correspondence and telephone
book.

Agents: **JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER**
Agent in Charge, Louis-
ville, Ky. 12/8/47

and
numerous other agents &
sources.

JDW:ml

3 - Bureau
① - AT 105-74
1 - AT 66-1395

Field File #:

105-74

105-74-478

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 4/8/53

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: COLUMBIANS
IS-X

b7C

Attached hereto is a report of investigation conducted by
Lockheed Aircraft, Marietta, Georgia, reflecting data regarding
[REDACTED]

It is suggested that name be indexed and no further investigation
be conducted.

AFM/hs
105-74

105-74-480

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1953	
FBI - ATLANTA	

[Handwritten signature]

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: _____ Field Division

Atlanta

Date

8/10/53

Title and Character of Case:

THE COLUMBIANS, INC.
IS-X

Date Property Acquired:

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Bulky Exhibit Cabinet

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence - resource material

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

1. Membership list
2. Letters from HOMER LOOMIS, SR. to HOMER LOOMIS, JR.
3. Letters from HOMER LOOMIS, SR., wife to HOMER LOOMIS, JR.
4. Several membership cards
5. Miscellaneous Columbian correspondence

Field File #:

105-74

3 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta

105-74-481

b7C

b7D

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: Atlanta Field Division

8/10/53 Date

Title and Character of Case: **THE COLUMBIANS
IS-X**

Date Property Acquired: **8/9/46**

Source From Which Property Acquired: **Various**

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: **Bulky Exhibit Cabinet**

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: **Evidence, information**

b7C

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

Agents

1. Five page leaflets issued by "Citizens Forum" (Copy sent Bureau 10/29/46)
2. Membership application blank for "Citizens Forum"
3. Leaflets entitled "Almagamation Separation" (Copy sent Bureau 10/29/46)
4. Copy of charter issued to subject organization
5. Notes recorded by agents, based upon surveillance of Columbian meeting
6. Application for membership cards (copy sent Bureau 10/29/46)
7. 11 x 14 poster (sent Bureau 10/29/46)
8. 11 x 14 poster obtained 10/21/46
- ✓ 9. Photo of HOWARD L. LOOMIS, JR.,
10. Negative and photo of Columbian, Inc. Hdq and areas in which they have mailed 11 x 14 poster.
11. Notes of Columbian meeting 198 1/2 Whitehall St., 11/28/46
12. Report from Pittsburg Courier by the "Hearsts"
13. Notes of meeting of Columbians 11/28/46
14. " " " " " 10/21/46
15. " " " " " 11/7/46
16. Literature from among personal possessions
- ✓ 17. Photos and negatives of Columbians originally made by the Atlanta Journal photographers

Field File #: **105-74**

3 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta

- ✓ 18. Enlarged photos of Columbians
- 19. Notes of Agents [] and [] taken at Ansley Hotel.
- 20. Pamphlet "The Peoples Progressive Political Party"
- 21. "The Georgia Tribune", Columbus, Ga. 7/17/47
- 22. Notes re Speech of LOOMIS and ADAMS 6/14/47
- 23. Photostatic copy of telegram received by [] from []
- 24. Photostatic copy of pamphlet re West End Columbians Inc.
- 25. Mail tracing
- 26. Photostat copies of letters written by []

b7C

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: _____ Field Division

Atlanta

Date

8/10/53

Title and Character of Case:

THE COLUMBIANS, INC.
IS-X

Date Property Acquired:

12/8/47

b7C

Source From Which Property Acquired:

8-2, Fort Knox, Ky., thru SAC, Louisville

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Bulky Exhibit Cabinet

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information purposes

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

One envelope containing the following articles:

One memo for the Officer in Charge U. S. Army

One report of SA

Field File #: 105-74

3 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FD-71
(7-30-45)



b7C

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

COMPLAINT FORM

HOMER LOOMIS, JR ✓
Subject's Name and Aliases

[Redacted]

Name of Complainant

[Redacted]

Address of Complainant

Address of Subject

SA - X

Telephone Number of Complainant

[Redacted]

Character of Case

Date and Time Complaint Received

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT: [Redacted] - About [Redacted] yrs

FACTS OF COMPLAINT: REQUESTED INFO ON LOOMIS WHICH REQUEST
DECLINED. IN TURN, ADVISED HIS COMPANY HAD UNDER
CONSIDERATION [Redacted]
BY [Redacted]
THAT THEIR INVESTIGATION REFLECTED THAT ALTHOUGH
ONE [Redacted] CLAIMED TO HEAD THIS CONCERN
THAT ACTUALLY HOMER LOOMIS, JR HELD [Redacted]
[Redacted] IN CONCERN.

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

ABOVE TO BE INDEXED AS INDICATED. - PUT IN FILE
ON HOMER LOOMIS, JR - FOR INFO.
NO FURTHER ACTION NECESSARY

SEARCHED by INDEXED by
SERIALIZED by FILED by
MAR 12 1954
FBI - ATLANTA

[Redacted]

Special Agent

105-1A-482

F B I

Date: May 15, 1958

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL - AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-135-63)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5755)

SUBJECT: RACON, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
BOMBING OF JACKSONVILLE
JEWISH CENTER SYNAGOGUE
AND JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
HIGH SCHOOL - NEGRO
4/28/58
INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)Re Jacksonville teletype 5/12/58, and Birmingham teletypes
5/12 and 13/58.

b7C

For the information of offices not receiving copies of referenced teletypes, these teletypes set forth numerous names of persons, particularly the name of [redacted] who possibly might be connected with or know something concerning the bombings in Jacksonville, Fla., on 4/28/58. It will be noted further that these names were furnished primarily by an informant of the [redacted] Office. These persons have been connected with "right wing" organizations. This airtel is prepared in an effort to clarify the position of each person in the various organizations.

b7D

6 - Bureau (3- 100-135-63)
 (1 - THE COLUMBIAN PARTY)
 (1 - 65-15743)
 (1 - 105-66233)
 2 - Birmingham
 2 - Jacksonville (Encl. 2)
 2 - Knoxville
 2 - Louisville
 HEK:sbb
 (27)

2 - Savannah
 2 - Memphis
 2 - Charlotte
 2 - Miami
 5 - Atlanta (100-5755)
 (105-74)
 (100-4976)
 (105-763)
 [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge



105-74-464

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

AT 100-5755

THE COLUMBIAN PARTY;
THE COLUMBIANS, INC., AKA.
IS - X
(Atlanta - 00)

This organization was designated by the Attorney as coming under Executive Order 10450. However, the organization has been completely out of existence since about 1951, at which time various officials were prosecuted.

EMORY BURKE was president of this organization and [redacted] and [redacted] were members. [redacted] was connected with the [redacted] and [redacted] was [redacted]. As far as is known, there has been no revival of activity on the part of captioned organization.

b7C

CHRISTIAN ANTI-JEWISH PARTY, Aka.,
NATIONAL ANTI-JEWISH PARTY
IS - X
Bufile (65-15743)
(Atlanta - 00)

b7C

[redacted] usually known as [redacted] was the [redacted] of the [redacted]. This group organized subsequent to the closing of The Columbians in Atlanta, Ga. [redacted] reportedly was a member of one of the old Klan groups prior to [redacted] of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. [redacted] at one time was connected with this group, but he presently resides at [redacted] and is [redacted] his [redacted] in [redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted] were active in the Christian Anti-Jewish Party and picketed the White House in Washington, D. C., in August 1954. Several members of this organization, including the [redacted] picketed the Chattanooga News - Free Press in Chattanooga, Tenn., on July 30 and 31, 1954.

Enclosed for the Jacksonville Office is enlarged photograph of [redacted] taken at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the above date. Also enclosed for Birmingham is a large photograph taken of six persons who picketed the White House in August 1954, three of whom are identified by numbers as follows:

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

b7C

AT (100-5755)

Number 4 - [REDACTED]

Number 5 - [REDACTED]

Number 6 - [REDACTED]

b7C

The Christian Anti-Jewish Party file in the Atlanta Office has been closed due to inactivity.

There follows descriptions of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Name
Born

Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Complexion
Marital Status
Scars and marks
Parents

Residence

Previous address

Occupation

Social Security No.

Name
Born

Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Complexion
Occupation

Scars and Marks

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

AT (100-5755)

Mother
Residence

Previous address

Employment

[Redacted]

UNITED WHITE PARTY
IS - X
(Charlotte - 00)
Bufile (105-66233)

b7C

Remyairtel 3/31/58.

b7C

It will be noted that on Page 6 and 7 there are several names including EMORY BURKE, [Redacted] and [Redacted]

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Present Whereabouts:

EMORY BURKE, 145 Candler Drive, Decatur, Georgia, former President of the Columbians, has been interviewed from time to time by SA [Redacted] regarding former members of the Columbians. BURKE, while not too cooperative, has been cordial and usually will state whether or not a person was a member of the Columbians and whether he was active in the organization.

While being interviewed on another matter on 5/14/58, EMORY BURKE stated that [Redacted] is no longer [Redacted] in [Redacted] and as far as he knows, resides somewhere in the State of [Redacted]. Mr. BURKE is of the opinion that [Redacted] is not [Redacted] in [Redacted], adding as far as he knows he has not been admitted to the [Redacted]. BURKE stated that [Redacted] visits Atlanta from time to time, but that he does not know his present address.

AIRTEL

b7C

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AIR MAIL

AT (100-5755)

On May 14, 1958, [redacted] License Tag
Bureau, [redacted], made a name check of [redacted] b7C
[redacted] license applications with negative results as to [redacted]
It will be noted, however, that only a comparative few [redacted]
applications have been filed to date.

[redacted] confidentially advised on 5/14/58, that
[redacted] continues in the name of [redacted]
[redacted] voluntarily commented that mail is received for [redacted]
[redacted] and the Christian Party in this
box. He commented that there are five pieces of mail in the
box at this time in the above names.

He added he does not know whether mail in other names are also
delivered to this box. [redacted] commented that the [redacted]
[redacted] requested a check on this box a short time ago and
that he noted that [redacted] picked up his mail about once
a week, which indicated to him [redacted] was out of town.

[redacted] Credit Bureau of [redacted], reviewed her
records on 5/14/58 with negative results as to [redacted]

[redacted] Driver's License Bureau, [redacted]
[redacted], produced License [redacted] on [redacted]
which reflected that it was issued on [redacted] to [redacted]

A 5-year license was renewed on [redacted] by [redacted]

The file describes [redacted] as follows:

Race
Sex
Born
Eyes
Hair
Weight
Height
Deformities

--

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

AT (100-5755)

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] of the United White Party [redacted] that [redacted] was in Florida most of the time usually returning to Atlanta about once per week. [redacted] said that [redacted] received his mail through P. O. Box [redacted]. According to informant, [redacted] that he imagined [redacted] would be questioned concerning the bombings of the Synagogue in Jacksonville, Fla., as [redacted] was "radical" and the "Hitler-type" concerning Jews.

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Investigation continuing Atlanta.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta (105-74)

DATE: June 19, 1958

FROM : Director, FBI (105-9667)

SUBJECT: THE COLUMBIAN PARTY
 also known as, The Columbians, Inc.;
 Columbian Workers Movement;
 formerly known as, The Citizens Forum
 INTERNAL SECURITY - X

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Rerep SA [redacted] dated 5-15-47
 at Atlanta, captioned as above, and reren SA [redacted]
 dated 5-28-58, captioned [redacted]

Rerep of SA [redacted] page 20, reflects that [redacted]

[redacted] furnished a list of members of the Columbians headed
 as follows: "List of Members of The Columbians, Inc., Listed
 for Homer Loomis, Jr." Thereafter pages 20-28 set forth the
 names contained in the afore-mentioned list.

Rerep of SA [redacted] page 2, states that [redacted]
 was recontacted on [redacted] in connection with the investigation
 of the [redacted] case, at which time [redacted] advised that he does not
 actually know that the list he observed and furnished is
 actually a membership list, even though it was so headed.

It appears from reren of SA [redacted] that [redacted]

[redacted] While
 [redacted] stated on [redacted] that he does not know that the list
 he observed and furnished the [redacted] Office was actually a
 membership list, it would appear from the heading on the
 material furnished by [redacted] that it was such a membership
 list. Therefore, no corrective action is deemed necessary
 concerning SA [redacted] report. However, it is believed
 that a notation should be placed on page 20 of SA [redacted]
 report, opposite the paragraph reflecting that the list was

2 - New York
 2 - Miami

See 105-74-333

105-74-485

Handle
 [redacted] *11/2*

[redacted] *11/2*

Letter to Atlanta
RE: THE COLUMBIAN PARTY
105-9667

furnished by [] to the effect, "report of SA []
dated 5-28-58 at [] captioned []
[] page 2, reflects that []
upon recontact on [] in connection with the [] case,
advised he does not actually know that the list he observed
and furnished is actually a membership list, even though it
was so headed."

Offices receiving copies of instant communication
are instructed to place the afore-mentioned notation on
SA [] so that any Agent reviewing the report
will be aware that the original source cannot, of himself,
testify to the fact that the list was a membership list. At
best [] could only testify to the fact []
[]
and that he furnished the list to the [] Office.

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Standard Form No. 64

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 10/21/58

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Atlanta
SUBJECT : INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS
WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES
INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS

Re Bureau airtel of 10/13/58 requesting review of files to determine identities of racial extremist groups and individuals within respective territories, and extent of coverage being afforded.

b7C

A review of Atlanta files reflects that the following groups should be considered in light of above instructions:

2 - Bureau RM
17- Atlanta (1 - [redacted])
(1 - 105-843) (Confederate Underground, AKA)
(1 - 105-763) (NSRP)
(1 - 100-4976) (CAJP)
(1 - 61-56) (U. S. KLANS, KKKKK)
(1 - 105-) [redacted]
(1 - 105-) [redacted]
(1 - 105-) [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]
(1 - 105-) [redacted]
(1 - 105-) [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]
(1 - 105-74) (HOMER L. LOOMIS)
[redacted] [redacted]

b7D

AFM:mel
(19)

9/11

105-74-486

AT 134-243

A review of Atlanta files reflects that the following groups should be considered in light of above instructions:

- (1) CONFEDERATE UNDERGROUND, AKA, Confederate Union, IS-X, Atlanta Origin, AT file 105-843.

Informants and sources have advised that the Confederate Underground reportedly has been active in Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and possibly Arkansas, and reportedly has contacts in thirty states. This organization may be a part of the Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan with Miami origin.

Informants and sources furnishing information regarding this organization include:

[REDACTED]

Informant [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]

- (2) NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY, formerly the United White Party.

This organization, subject of Atlanta file 105-763, Bufile 105-66233, held its National Convention in the summer of 1958 at Louisville, Kentucky, with delegates attending from the following states:

Michigan	Kentucky
Indiana	Florida
Ohio	Alabama
Illinois	Georgia
New York	Mississippi
Pennsylvania	North Carolina
New Jersey	South Carolina
Maryland	West Virginia
Tennessee	California

AT 134-243

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Coverage in this organization is had through [redacted] and to some extent by [redacted]

(3) CHRISTIAN-ANTI-JEWISH PARTY (CAJP), IS-X,
Atlanta Origin, AT file 100-4976,
Bufile 65-15743.

This organization was formerly active in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Its active membership was quite limited in number and its [redacted] include [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] This organization was founded around 1945 and in 1958 was using the name of CHRISTIAN PARTY with same mailing address used for CAJP.

Investigation conducted in 1958 failed to reflect meetings or activity on part of CAJP whose active membership always was quite limited. [redacted] presently resides in [redacted] Division. [redacted] resides in [redacted] Division, and the [redacted] reside in [redacted] residence in [redacted], contained considerable CAJP propaganda.

(4) U. S. KLANS.

This Klan organization is primarily centered with activities in Georgia. It is subject of Atlanta file 61-56, Bufile 100-7801.

Files Atlanta fail to reflect other organizations or individuals who at this time warrant consideration under the provisions of this program.

Informant coverage now had in these respective organizations is set out hereinafter, along with program for developing additional coverage.

As the Bureau is aware specific investigative efforts have in the past not been directed toward the individual members of the organizations such as mentioned, but rather an intelligence type of reporting and furnishing of information was utilized relating to the organization. The only known exception to this rule is investigation conducted on [REDACTED]

In order to develop adequate informant coverage it is considered necessary that individual case files be opened on Key or more important members of the various organizations in addition to the organization file. This will result in more complete and detailed knowledge of the leading members in one file. It will also enable an agent attempting to develop sources and informants to better direct his activities of development toward those persons presenting greater potential as informants.

Dead files are being opened on the individuals who are considered Key members or leaders in these organizations. Complete indices searches are being made on the respective individuals, and summaries of information are being incorporated into their files.

Thereafter, reviews will be made of these individual files for the purpose of selecting individuals for interview in order to develop as sources or informants.

In conjunction with this effort in informant development, dead files are being opened on the following individuals in addition to [REDACTED] on whom a pending individual case file exists per Bureau instructions:

[REDACTED]
CHESTER GRIFFIN

[REDACTED]
EMMETT O. MORRIS
HOMER L. LOOMIS

AT 134-243

b2

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[REDACTED]

It is believed that after all background and organizational data on these individuals is incorporated into the individual file, acquaintances and associates of the subject will then be contacted using the bombing of the Temple in Atlanta on 10/12/58 as basis for initial contact. Persons contacted will then be screened, eliminating those of no potential and requesting Bureau authority for development of others.

(1) Confederate Underground.

Informant coverage considered inadequate. Plans for the development of informants include thorough examination of certain [REDACTED] of J. B. STONER seized at the residence of EMMETT O. MORRIS on State Search Warrant October 16, 1958, and future selected interviews. It is also contemplated that [REDACTED] acquaintance of MORRIS, [REDACTED] will be interviewed, and attempts made to develop as an informant or source.

(2) National States Rights Party.

It is considered additional informant coverage will be necessary as [REDACTED] may be of no future value after completion of current investigation in recent Atlanta bombing.

(3) Informant coverage on the Christian Anti-Jewish Party (CAJP) is inadequate; however, there is no indication of activity on the part of this organization as such.

All of the principal members of this organization have been mentioned prominently in conjunction with other groups currently described as active, e.g., the Confederate Underground.

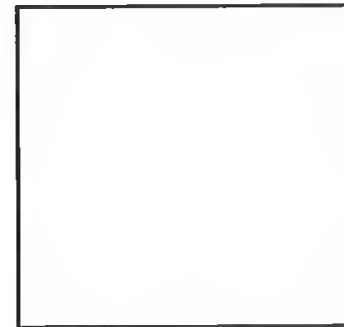
It is believed that coverage, if adequate, on other

AT 134-243

related organizations would include sufficient coverage on the principal leaders and members of the CAJP.

(4) U. S. Klans.

Informant coverage is had through the following Security Informants:



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In view of stated policy of [redacted] that U. S. KLANs will tolerate no violence on part of its Klan members, informant coverage this organization considered adequate.

SAC (62-1670)

b7C

10/16/58

SA [REDACTED]

UNSUBS, BOMBING OF THE TEMPLE,
1580 Peachtree RD, NW, Atlanta, Ga.
INFO. CONCERNING

200
1 NOV 1958

On 10/16/58 [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the
Atlanta PD delivered to the writer a memorandum book
containing numerous names and addresses. These
[REDACTED] advised that they received the book from

[REDACTED] who said that the book was found in the possession
of one of the persons arrested in connection with the
Columbians investigation. The [REDACTED] could not
furnish the name of the person in whose custody [REDACTED]
found the book and did not know when the arrest occurred.
However, it will be noted that the arrests in connection b7C
with the Columbians occurred several years ago and the
organization has been non-existent for a number of years.
The following are names and addresses copied from this book:

Judge GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Woodstock Plantation, Natchez, Miss.

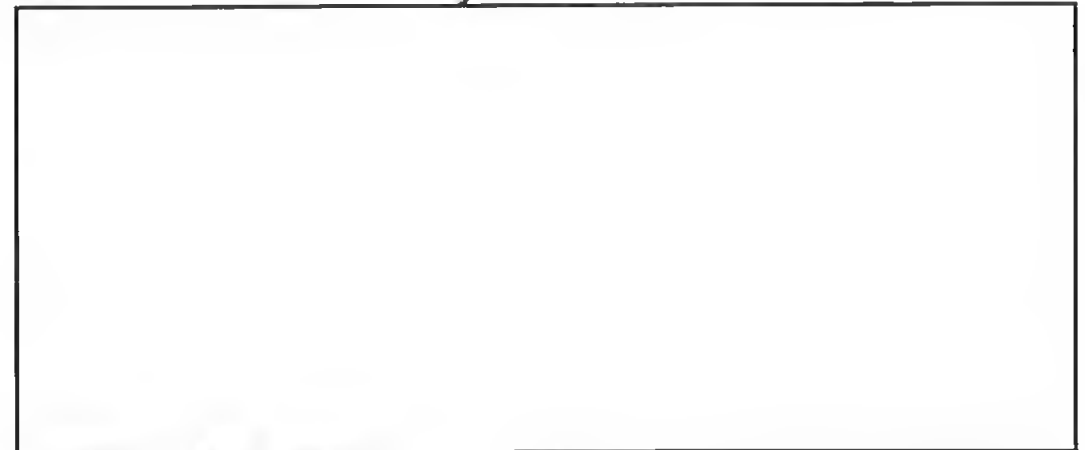
[REDACTED]

2 - 62-1670
1 - 105-74

HEK/hs
(3)

105-74-427
78
X

AT 62-1670



Office Jax 2-9261

The book has been returned to  and



Director, FBI

11/12/58

SAC, Atlanta

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

THE COLUMBIANS, INC., AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

There are being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory under separate cover the following:

b7C

- (1) 1 Roll of exposed 35 mm. Kodak Microfile Safety Film.
- (2) 1 Roll of exposed 35 mm. Plus-X Film.

On 10/15/58, a search of the residence of EMORY BURKE, 145 Candler Drive, Decatur, Ga., was made by FBI Agents, and local police officers in connection with the case entitled

The search revealed a 3 x 5 x 12" cardboard box containing names, addresses, and comments on individuals mostly confined to the Atlanta, Ga. area.

On 10/31/58, these cards were identified by EMORY BURKE, former President of the Columbians, Inc., as the membership list of the Columbians, Inc.

The search also revealed a 3 x 5" black loose-leaf memo book containing names and addresses of individuals whom BURKE identified on 10/31/58, as "Just friends of mine, some of whom were in the Anti-Jewish movement and Christmas card mailing list". The names in the booklet, according to BURKE, were not necessarily members of the defunct Columbians, Inc., but "some may have been". BURKE informed that a large portion of the names in this book were people whom he worked with at the architect firm of Armstead and Saggus, Atlanta, Ga. Photographs of the Columbians membership list, and the black 3 x 5 book are found in the 35 mm. Micro-file Film.

3 - Bureau RM
(1 EC Package) RM
5 - Atlanta
 (1 - 105-74)
 (2 - 105-955)
 (2 - 62-1670)

AMR:mel
(8)

489
CH 105-24-48

AT 105-74

The above-mentioned search also revealed a 3 x 5 black memo booklet containing names, addresses, poetry, comments, and notations of every sort, and appeared to have been used during 1946.

On 11/5/58, BURKE identified this last booklet as containing the names of friends and people, some of whom were interested in the anti-Jewish movement. He pointed out that it would be hard for him to identify many of the names inasmuch as he could not recall the reason why they were inserted.

The 35 mm. Plus-X Film was used to photograph this black booklet.

The Laboratory is requested to process and print the above two films, making available three copies of each photograph to this office.

It is suggested that the photographs be blown up to a desirable size so that the printing and writing on the film will be legible.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta

DATE: November 24, 1958

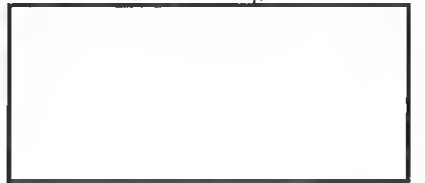
✓FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: THE COLUMBIANS, INC., AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to your letter dated 11-12-58 transmitting one roll of 35mm. Micro-File Film and one roll of 35mm. Plus-X Film pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, the film has been developed. Three prints of each exposure of the Micro-File Film have been made. The roll of Plus-X Film was found to be so far out of focus that it was undesirable to make prints. Three sample prints have been made, however. The prints, original film and the sample prints are being forwarded to your office under separate cover, via registered mail.

b7C - 7



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

SAC, ATLANTA (105-74)

DATE 12/15/58

FROM :

SA [REDACTED]

b7C

SUBJECT:

THE COLUMBIANS, INC., AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7C

Re Atlanta letter to the Bureau dated 11/12/58,
and Bureau letter dated 11/24/58.

On 10/15/58, a search of the residence of
EMORY CARNEY BURKE, 145 Candler Drive, Decatur, Georgia, was
conducted as a result of a search warrant dated the same date
which was issued by Judge HUBERT MORGAN, DeKalb County
Superior Court, and which was obtained by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Atlanta Police Department. The search
warrant was executed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] FBI, Atlanta, [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] Atlanta Police Department, and Detective
[REDACTED] DeKalb County Police Department.

The search which was made in connection with
the investigation entitled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] disclosed a
3" x 5" x 12" cardboard box containing numerous 3" x 5"
cards with names, addresses, telephone numbers, and comments
of individuals mostly confined to the Atlanta area.

On October 31, 1958, EMORY CARNEY BURKE was
shown contents of the cardboard box and advised SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that the 3" x 5" cards constituted the membership
records of The Columbians.

BURKE also advised that The Columbians was
organized in Atlanta in about August of 1946 under a charter
granted by the State of Georgia and only functioned until
approximately November of 1946. He stated that the purpose
of The Columbians was to create a political voting block
of white people to promote the interest and view of the
white people. He said that the members of the organization
were generally confined to the State of Georgia and more
specifically to people living in the southside of Atlanta.
He stated inasmuch as the organization was only formed for
a short duration over a period of a few months, that it
never had more than 300 members. He claimed the organization
made an effort to publish a monthly periodical.

3-Atlanta (1 - 105--74)
(1 - 105-955)
(1 - 62-1670)
AMR:jmw (3)

490
77-440

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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DEC 15	
FBI - ATLANTA	

AT 105-74

"The Thunderbolt," but that only two issues were printed. BURKE also advised that The Columbians ceased operations when they lost their meeting hall in November of 1946 at 198 1/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta. He reported that the only funds on which the organization operated came from registration fees which amounted to \$3 per person. He added that they never got around to instituting a dues-paying program. BURKE listed the following individuals as chartered officials of The Columbians:

President	- EMORY CARNEY BURKE
Executive Secretary	- HOMER L. LOOMIS, JR.
Treasurer	- JOHN ZIMMERLEE (Deceased)

A complete listing of the names of members both on the original cards and duplicate cards is being forwarded to the Bureau in another letter. The cardboard box also contained a number of 3" x 5" cards with insignificant remarks and comments made by BURKE concerning his activities during his trial and subsequent to 1946. The box also contained cards appearing to be mailing lists of individuals, newspapers, and organizations. The significance of this section could not be determined inasmuch as BURKE, when questioned concerning this series of cards, indicated they were just correspondence and that some of the names appearing on the cards were not known to him personally.

It is felt these comments on activities are of no pertinent value at this time and are not being forwarded to the Bureau; however, names of individuals believed to have been associated with The Columbians as well as others are being indexed in the Atlanta files. The original photographs of the above cards will be maintained in Atlanta File #105-74.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SAC, ATLANTA (105-74)

DATE: 12/17/58

FROM :

SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT:

THE COLUMBIANS, INC., AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X*next pages*

b7C

Re Atlanta letter to the Bureau dated 11/12/58, and
Bureau letter dated 11/24/58.

On 10/15/58 a search of the residence of EMORY CARNEY
BURKE, 145 Candler Drive, Decatur, Georgia, was conducted
as a result of a search warrant dated the same date which was
issued by Judge HUBERT MORGAN, DeKalb County Superior Court,
and which was obtained by [REDACTED]
Atlanta Police Department. The search warrant was executed by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] FBI,
Atlanta [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Atlanta
Police Department, and [REDACTED] DeKalb County
Police Department.

The search was made in connection with the investigation
entitled, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and disclosed a black looseleaf notebook approximately
4" x 5" in size. On 10/31/58 EMORY CARNEY BURKE was shown this
book and advised SA [REDACTED] that the book had no
pertinent significance and that the majority of the names
contained in the book were used as a Christmas card mailing list. //
He said that the book contained the names of a number of people
who worked in the firm of Armstead and Saggus, Architects,
Atlanta, Ga., where he was formerly employed and in no way were
connected with The Columbians or Jewish hate groups. He also
pointed out that the list did contain some names and addresses
of other correspondents whom he considered as friends and some
of whom sympathized with the anti-Jewish movement. He declined
to identify those names in the book who fit in this category.

The following is a photographic list of all names
appearing in the above mentioned book. These names are not being
submitted to the Bureau as they have no pertinent significance.
The names, however, will be indexed in the Atlanta files and
photographs of the book will be maintained in Atlanta File
No 105-74.

3 Atlanta
- 105-74)
- 105-995)
- 62-1670)

AMR:jmw
(3)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 19 1958	
FBI - ATLANTA	

491

105-741-491

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA☐ Litigation☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____

Subject: _____

Computer or Case Identification Number: _____

Title of Case: _____ Section _____

* File _____

Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquiries about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, [REDACTED]

File Number: 105-AT-79 Section 5 b7CSerial(s) Reviewed: all

FOIPA Requester: _____

FOIPA Subject: _____

FOIPA Computer Number: 997346

File Number: _____ Section _____

Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____

FOIPA Subject: _____

FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____

Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____

FOIPA Subject: _____

FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

ATTENTION

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

1A1 — 1A24 Filed in Bulky exhibit drawer in closed files.

1A25

INVESTIGATION OF JUSTICE	
AUG 15 1947	
ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE	
ROUTED TO	FILE

Cja

Date of issue _____ Member No. _____
THE COLUMBIANS INC.
82 Barlow Street, N. W. Atlanta 6710
AVENUE, GA.
Member _____
Valid when countersigned by _____
myself or authorized agent _____
Countersigned by _____

Chronological order of events:
(1) Telephone conversation with _____
in Harrison's Cafeteria late at night in which I
agreed to name the organization "~~the~~ The
Columbians, Inc." rather than "The Columbian
Workers' Movement" as originally planned. I was
with Homer and John Zimmerlee.
(2) In _____ office the day we drew up the
proposed charter.
(3) Photograph at Tom Watson's monument with John
Zimmerlee and Homer.
(4) Deal with _____ to print "Thunderbolt".
(5) Renting of office.
(6) Printing of "Separation or Amalgamation" leaflet.

b7C

August 23, 1948 (Monday) Our first mass-meeting at
8 at Point City Auditorium. Leaflets:
Mass Meeting;
OK All White Americans
Let Point Auditorium
Monday August 23, 1948, 8 P. M.
The Columbians, Inc.
Come to the Point City Auditorium
Auditorium and learn the truth ---
because the newspapers will not print.
(Approx. 300 persons attended)
Contribution to a picture of _____
the day we meet the Little Man.

CEC
10/16/50

September 1, 1946 (Sunday) We picket Louis D. Newton's pro-Communist meeting at City Auditorium.

October 18, 1946 (Friday)

Today was held the meeting on Cooper Street with about three thousand persons attending. This was undoubtedly our largest meeting up until that time.

After the meeting the so-called Ira Street School rape took place at about 11:00 a.m. We were drinking coffee at [redacted] house.

b7C

October 17, 1946 (Thursday)

Had at 10:00 a meeting at 198 1/2 Whitehall, and discussed with the few who attended the next meeting to be held tomorrow night.

October 28, 1946 (Monday)

[redacted] and the [redacted] were arrested tonight.

b7C

CEC
10/16/58

Statement to [] November 10, 1946 in reference b7C
to resolution condemning us by []
"The Columbians stand for White Supremacy and
American Nationalism. Whoever condemns
the Columbians have either been deceived by certain
lying newspapers, dominated by Jewish advertising
power, or else they are under the influence of
alien, un-American, Communist, elements within
the organizations of which they are a part."
-----Emory Burke

November 1, 1946 (Friday)
The first hearing for [redacted]
(re: [redacted]) was held today in
Callaway's Court. The City asked a
delay. The delay was granted, to come up
November 5, 1946.

October 31, 1946 (Thursday)
at the regular meeting today at 1907
with 11 J.C.R.s conscious that a
great number of J.C.R.s were in the audience; I
did not, however, mention the J.C.R.s by name; I
only referred to minority groups which were
"acting against the national interests. I
mentioned [redacted] with the "Council of
Labor", however rolled the J.C.R.s over the coals.
These J.C.R.s later identified the speaker as
"Chief of the Council for Victor H. Young tried to
"go" to the meeting.

(Saturday)
[redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] were arrested by Police Chief
Morisy; this morning as they were picketing
727 Garibaldi Street, S. W. Each were put
under \$5000.00 bond and booked on charges of
disorderly conduct--inciting a riot. Garner
Housing Company for \$500.00 each on the bonds of
[redacted] Loomis and [redacted] is being held
to produce his draft registration card.

Hearing to be at 2:30 p.m. Friday Nov. 8.

CEC
10/16/58

November 7, 1946 (Thursday)

I tear up the charter tonight at the regular meeting at 1865 Mitchell. LIFE photographers were at this meeting.

November 5, 1946 (Tuesday)

[redacted] was tried on the assault and battery charge growing out of the [redacted] incident at 4:30 P. M. in [redacted] (Recorder) Court. I got off from work about 4:00, went by Keweenaw Barber Shop for haircut and to change clothes, in order to be at the hearing on time. Life photographers were at this hearing. A good picture of Hoyer and me was made as we sat together on a bench by the jail. Journal photographer, [redacted] was bound over to charge of inciting to riot. [redacted] was our [redacted]

b7C

November 8, 1946 (Monday)

The State of Georgia filed suit shortly after noon today in Fulton Superior Court seeking to dissolve the charter of The Colquhoun, Inc. on the grounds that the organization is peddling to the public the idea that "our people" are being oppressed.

November 4, 1946 (Sunday)

[redacted] appeared in Traffic Recorder Court charged with disorderly conduct and reckless driving following a collision at 14th and Curran Streets, N. W. [redacted] He was fined [redacted]

b7C

CEC
10/16/58

November 15, 1946 (Friday)

I appeared this morning in Judge Pomeroy's Court without counsel and obtained a 10-day stay of the writ seeking revocation of the Columbia charter. The Grand Jury is in session today. [redacted] is trying to get Homer and me indicted for usurping police functions.

A parade of cars rode around my house this morning before I left to go down and ask Judge Pomeroy for a continuance.

The Steam Fitters indicate we can no longer use their hall as a meeting place.

November 14, 1946 (Thursday)

b7C

A tear gas bomb was thrown into our meeting tonight at 1983 Whitehall. [redacted] and [redacted] attended this meeting with me. We had quite a time.

I put [redacted] on the speaker's stand tonight to tell about his and [redacted] interview with [redacted] of the Constitution. [redacted] in [redacted] wrote about them outrageously.

I answer the lie about me being a Nazi. I speak of [redacted]

November 13, 1946 (Wednesday)

The Atl. Jour. came out with a headline this afternoon "Columbia Leader Linked With Fund".

November 8, 1946 (Friday)

The first hearing for Loomis, [redacted] on [redacted] was held today in Callaway's court. [redacted] succeeded in having [redacted] bond reduced to [redacted] from [redacted] went his bond.

City asked for a delay. Next hearing set for November 20, 1946.

CEC
10/16/58

November 21, 1946 (Thursday)

We held our meeting tonight at 189 1/2 Whitehall but had to get a locksmith to let us in, as the union had locked us out.

Gave lie to [redacted]

of Nov. 17-1946

"The Common Man Is Not Common"

November 19, 1946 (Tuesday)

[redacted] returned from New York this afternoon. [redacted] and I go down tonight and pick up [redacted] at the corner of Broad and [redacted]. [redacted] arrives to assist [redacted] with legal aspects of fight.

November 20, 1946 (Wednesday)

b7C

[redacted] could sign my bond but would not sign for [redacted] or [redacted]. So my bond was transferred from [redacted] (who went for [redacted]) to [redacted]. The second hearing on the Garibaldi picketing incident came up this afternoon. Loomis, [redacted] and [redacted]. The city again asked for a delay, and the request is granted. This case, undoubtedly, will finally peter out. [redacted] and children leave with [redacted] this afternoon to go to Montgomery.

November 18, 1946 (Monday)

Loomis, and Burke were indicted today by the Fulton County Grand Jury for a misdemeanor offense of usurping police authority on five separate counts, each bond set at \$5000.00. [redacted] was indicted at the same time for inciting a riot, bond set at [redacted] Burke, [redacted] and [redacted] to Fulton Tower between 3 and 10 p. m. and [redacted] signed for the release of [redacted] from Deputy Sheriff H. W. Johnson. [redacted] is still enroute to Atlanta from New York. [redacted] comes up this afternoon to carry [redacted] and children to Montgomery.

CEC
10/16/58

December 10, 1946 (Tuesday)

The famous conference is held today in the office of [redacted] at the Capitol. Sheldon tells newsmen, and others assembled, how the Anti-Nazi League was invited to come to Georgia by [redacted]. The statements of [redacted] and [redacted] were given to Governor Arnall in a voluminous report from Att. Gen. Cook, together with the other League "evidence". We are specifically accused by the Anti-Nazi with bombing 333 Abby Street. (See Atlanta Journal, Dec. 10, 1946)

Tonight [redacted] goes to suite of [redacted] and [redacted] and has run-in with [redacted]. He seeks to come off of [redacted] bond.

November 24, 1946 (Sunday)

I go to [redacted] to see a certain [redacted]. I meet her at the home of a friend, an old lady who is a widow of a true and enthusiastic Klansman, judging by pictures, regalia, and memoir of one kind and another which she cherishes with deep devotion. [redacted] and [redacted] each with a [redacted] conviction, were with me during this visit. I learn [redacted] "The revolt against Civilization" and "Only [redacted] are [redacted]". Meet Homer at [redacted] office. [redacted] calls me from [redacted] about condition of injury. [redacted] left Atlanta.

December 6, 1946 (Friday)

b7C

[redacted] waived a hearing on the assault and battery charge against me today before Judge Quincy O. Arnold. He asked for a jury trial. He was bound over under a [redacted] bond, which he was permitted to sign himself, for trial in the Criminal Court of Fulton County. His attorney, [redacted] said he would ask for a trial as soon as possible, but Criminal Court attaches said the case could not go on the calendar until January. If I had done what [redacted] did I would be under a \$50,000 bond and under the jail! I appeared with Homer at court in uniform.

November 23, 1946 (Saturday)

[redacted] and I appeared before Judge Pomeroy and he succeeded in getting a delay on the charter revocation case. [redacted] presented the State's case. While [redacted] was making out of the chair, [redacted] suddenly turned on me and strikes me. I was saying to the Judge: "Judge Pomeroy, I am glad that men like yourself are still on the bench, and as long as they are I know Anglo-Saxon freedom is secure."

Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy

CEC
10/16/58

December 14, 1946 (Saturday)

Today has been a day I shall never forget. [redacted] at first believes he can handle the hearing against Sheldon without my aid, but later calls me at office and says I must come to court room where he is trying to subpoena the report handed to [redacted] from [redacted] which concerns the Anti-Nazi, and which created the big headlines of last Tuesday. I go to court and Deputy Derrick is very considerate about arresting me. When Judge Quincy Arnold dismissed my warrant against Sheldon on "lack of evidence" Derrick arrested me and carried me to the Tower. I get in touch with [redacted] and I call [redacted] and he agrees to lend me \$107.00.

December 13, 1946 (Friday)

The Grand Jury indicts Homer and me on two more indictments: viz., (1) riot and (2) illegal possession of dynamite, and [redacted] on illegal possession of dynamite. I am worried about how we are going to make bonds.

December 12, 1946 (Thursday)

b7C

I swear out warrants against [redacted] and [redacted] calls Congressman [redacted] and he confirms that the Anti-Nazi League has been branded by the Un-American Activities Committee as a communist-front organization.

December 11, 1946 (Wednesday)

[redacted] swears out warrant today against [redacted] and [redacted] are under guard of a state trooper. (Atl. Jour. Dec. 11, 1946)

CEC
10/16/58

[redacted] (Monday) (Atla. Jour. of this date)

MURKIN AGAINST GIRL SPY DISMISSED
Judge Quincy Arnold ruled that one of the Code Sections on which the warrant was based contained no penal clause, and that even if it had that no evidence had been introduced by Burke's attorney proving that the girl had illegally conducted an investigation. [redacted] testified that she had acted as an investigator or words to that effect.)

[redacted] (Friday) [redacted] was indicted for subornation of perjury. The indictment charges that [redacted] in anticipation of a Grand Jury investigation, "obtained subornation of perjury" by trying to get [redacted] from whom the dynamite allegedly was purchased, to swear to the jury that he did not know [redacted] More lies against good and loyal [redacted]

December 15, 1946 (Sunday)
A miserable Sunday. A few of the boys b7C visit me during visiting hours but I can hear hardly nothing they say through the bars. Photographer comes and wants to take my picture in jail but I refuse. [redacted] visits me and says the picture looks awfully dark. That there may be more indictments. That he advises me to sell my house and raise all the money I can to get a lawyer with more experience than he has. (See the letter written to My Angel to get a good idea of my anxieties during these days in jail.)

December 14, 1946 (continued)
[redacted] sent up to [redacted] to make bond. [redacted] comes in for me and got his check. [redacted] check later and manages to get [redacted] cashed for me. Late at night jailer W. B. Johnson gives me a cell as it is evident I cannot make bond.

CEC
10/16/58

April 25, 1947 (Friday)
After many telephone calls from [redacted] I agree to meet her in her office today at noon. I talk with her several hours and then go up and tell Homer about the [redacted]. He was working with [redacted] on new apartment above cafe. Get letters from Judge Almand and Judge Edwards to Homer, since Homer had no place to keep them. Homer is enthusiastic about seeing [redacted].

April 18, 1947 (Friday) b7C
I try to get Venable to hear his advice about the [redacted] hearing but he is not in his office. Go to court house but he is engaged arguing a case and cannot see me. At 11:00 a.m. I testify in [redacted] office in presence of reporter and [redacted].

April 17, 1947 (Thursday)
[redacted] comes out to the house and serves me with a subpoena. After she leaves I immediately call [redacted] who is [redacted]. He tells me to go on and testify in [redacted] hearing that he will be there. I then call Venable to tell him about the matter but he is not in his office.

March 26, 1947 (Wednesday)
Homer was convicted today, after two hours' deliberation by the jury, in Judge Bond Almand's Court on three counts of usurpation of police powers.

Counts 2-3-5
[redacted] a [redacted] from
[redacted] said in an affidavit
that he had to go to Police Court
[redacted] - and gained [redacted] from
[redacted] of [redacted] - [redacted] [redacted]

CEC
10/16/58

May 1, 1947 (Thursday) (contd.)

[redacted] tells me that Homer will merely have to ask for an extension in the morning and it will be granted. E. Morris carries me to College Park to see [redacted] about [redacted] We then go and pick up Homer at [redacted] attitude toward me is very cool. We ride to Cotton Patch the three of us and discuss the stealing of the [redacted] letter. E. Morris tells Homer he would not have signed the loan note if he had known that he had done such an outrageous thing. Homer tries to lie out of the situation as usual. We go back to [redacted] and [redacted] comes out and joins conversation.

April 30, 1947 (Wednesday)

[redacted] comes out while I am at home to get the letters to Homer from Judge Almond and Judge Edwards. I happened to think about the [redacted] letter, look under the [redacted] file and see to my astonishment that it is gone. I immediately know that [redacted] stole it Monday while she was here, but did not definitely know whether [redacted] or Homer sent her on the mission. I knew that one of the two must have sent her. There is foul play in the air and I am extremely angry. I threaten to have [redacted] and Homer arrested.

b7C

[redacted] (Sunday)
[redacted] tells me that the boys is my absence and tells [redacted] to look through my files to see [redacted] who subscribed to the [redacted] [redacted] was merely her excuse to get her hands on the [redacted] letter. She steals this letter. [redacted] did not know this until Wednesday, April 30. [redacted] told me Monday that [redacted] had been out and [redacted] my files but I did not suspect her of stealing the [redacted] letter at the time.)

b7C

April 27, 1947 (Sunday)

Homer and I spent the afternoon at the lake home of [redacted] The three of us were unable to work out any proposition which would be advantageous to all parties. [redacted] is solely concerned with smearing Congressman Davis with the Colombian bribe. She won neither Homer nor myself over to her plan. She is very anxious to get her hands on the letter [redacted] wrote to me in which he expressed his appreciation for the aid I rendered him in his recent campaign for Congress.

CEC
10/16/58

September 3, 1947 (Wednesday)

[redacted] calls me today Grand Jury will not
get to [redacted] case until Friday. Talk to [redacted]
in [redacted] office. Tell [redacted] and
[redacted] about the [redacted] affair.
Work more on affidavits concerning motion for
new trial. Receive two letters from Homer mailed
in Detroit yesterday. Receive compensation check
for \$35.00. [redacted] and her [redacted]
[redacted] come out to see us and bring the little
baby. He is cute. [redacted] had a fit over him.

August 31, 1947 (Sunday)

Homer left for Detroit. [redacted]
and I went to Columbus this afternoon. Attended
[redacted] church tonight; had two
interesting and helpful conversations with him.
Regret very much the "protestant" issue which has
been injected into the Georgia Tribune evidently
by [redacted] and I leave
Columbus by bus at 11:45 a.m. Monday for Atlanta.
[redacted] attitude strange. I dropped by the
KATPAH office this morning and had a long talk with
Mr. Joseph, the last I was to ever see of the
dear man, and beloved friend.

b7C

September 1, 1947 (Monday, Labor Day)

[redacted] is still in jail. Unable to
raise [redacted] for his bond. Write letter to [redacted] and
deliver it at jail. At home most of afternoon.
[redacted] came out after going to see Stone
Mountain. Mr. Loomis too busy to go to jail with
me to visit [redacted] Cal [redacted] of Solicitor's office
and he thinks Grand Jury will get to [redacted] case
tomorrow. My dear friend Mr. Joseph died today
here in Atlanta.

May 1, 1947 (Thursday)

[redacted] borrows [redacted] from Amor (loan company) who
is a good friend of E. Morris. E. Morris and
[redacted] endorse loan. This loan was made to pay for
Homer's record in the Usurpation Case. I
influenced E. Morris into aiding Homer in this
matter. I deliberately kept him uninformed about
[redacted] stealing the Davis letter, for I knew if he
found out about this that he would never help Homer
to get the money which he must have or go to jail.
[redacted] calls me numerous times today and tells me
she has contacted [redacted] on behalf of Homer.

CEC
10/16/58

X-Ray
Showers of Blessing
Closer-Up
The Weekly Foreign Letter
The Broom
Patriotic Research Bureau Bulletin
Gentile News
The Pilgrim Torch
National Defense
Aid
The Herald, Hot Springs, N. M.
America Speaks
Christian Veterans Political Council (Kister Bulletin)
The Individualist
National Progress

September 4, 1947 (Thursday) b7C
My motion for a new trial goes before the Court of Appeals today. Venable and the state submitted briefs, no arguments. Learned that demurrer on sufficiency of indictment had not been incorporated in Venable's bill of exceptions. Checked at court house on pendants list and found that it was filed. [redacted] and Mr. Loomis had argument over Homer's \$20 UI check. Loomis finally got \$5; [redacted] says she sent balance to Homer in Detroit. Homer calls me over telephone tonight from Detroit and says everything up there is going fine, and a large meeting is being planned in Detroit before he leaves.

September 7, 1947 (Sunday) We celebrate [redacted]
[redacted] Mother made a cake, with one candle. We had a happy and enjoyable candle-light evening dinner.

September 8, 1947 (Tuesday)
Pay \$3.00 interest on watch. Work with Mr. Loomis on extraordinary motion for new trial. Visit [redacted] All out that way seem very happy to see me. Also go over and see [redacted] called about 10 o'clock this morning and told us about the death of Mr. Joseph.

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September 21, 1947 (Sunday) b7C
I designed and drew the Christian Nationalist
Insignia today; [redacted] came in this morning
and stayed [redacted] most of the day. [redacted] Homer and
[redacted] went down last night to see [redacted]
[redacted] he agreed that it would be alright for
to hold a meeting in his Tabelnasho.
Homer spent the day with the [redacted] or the bishop
part. Late in the evening he came out with [redacted]
and called [redacted] and I decide that it is
best for him to go on to St. Louis.

September 9, 1947. Signed up for compensation
at railroad. Saw Venable and [redacted] Supplemental
brief has not been filed. Met [redacted] in Mr.
Loomis' room. Try b7C he came at
[redacted] and [redacted] around with me to finish
affidavits concerning new evidence.
[redacted] and [redacted] b7C [redacted] called [redacted] and
said he was very sick. [redacted] and I
visited [redacted] He is much improved. I told him he has
been indicted. He took the matter bravely. Almost
certain of a frame-up. [redacted] came up from
Columbus today with [redacted] spends night
with us tonight. b7C

September 10, 1947 (Wednesday)
[redacted] and I have been at the house talking
of the future. Mainly why [redacted]
and about the Columbian paper. [redacted] have been making
telephone calls trying to get [redacted] out of jail.

(Homer spoke at his first meeting tonight
in Detroit)

September 8, 1947 (Monday) I borrow E. Morris'
car today. Gear shift handle breaks about time
Emmett leaves us. [redacted] picture
taken today at Tooley-Myron. [redacted] started
to school today; her teacher is [redacted]

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October 3, 1947 (Friday)
Stayed at home all day today writing, reading,
and thinking. Wrote a proposed affidavit for
[redacted] to sign concerning [redacted] attempts
to have witnesses to perjure against us. Homer was
to call at 9:00 p.m. tonight but he did not call.
[redacted] went to town and changed some clothes for

September 30, 1947 (Tuesday)
Receive letter from Railroad Retirement Board
that I have been disqualified from receiving
additional compensation. Learn from [redacted]
[redacted] has judgment against me in his case.
Agree to hold off until next Monday [redacted] says
Supplementary motion still not filed [redacted] says
decision will not be made until this motion is
filed. See [redacted] and talk to him about his meeting
in East Point auditorium of Oct. 2nd. See [redacted]
and discuss same meeting.

b7C

[redacted] spent the night with us tonight.
[redacted] wants the [redacted] record [redacted] and I bought
together. This evening after leaving the book
shop I went up to [redacted] to get [redacted]
scrapbook, but in spite of the fact that [redacted]
[redacted] said she would be at home, when I arrived
their apartment was locked and so I could not
get the scrapbook. [redacted] agreed to
contribute enough to pay the \$3.66 of the
[redacted] case. God bless her soul!

September 29, 1947 (Monday)
[redacted] and I go to the fair.
[redacted] out there and I carry [redacted]
of her [redacted] Happy day. [redacted]
kept little [redacted] while we were at the fair.

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August 18, 1948 (Wednesday) Arrive in St. Louis about ten in morning. Check in at Downtown TWA. Room 1006. Go out to home on Hawthorne with [redacted] and [redacted] after going to office. Have lunch at home with [redacted] and [redacted]. Later in afternoon go to office with [redacted] and [redacted]. Meet [redacted] in office. I go out to dinner with him and then we go see Homer L. at Ure Way Lunch Stand where he and [redacted] are working. [redacted] with me and I retire.

March 23, 1948 (Tuesday)
My case was due to be tried today at the Riot Indictment, but there has been a postponement due to my former jeopardy and former adjudication motion.

b7C

August 17, 1948 (Tuesday)
Left Montgomery this morning at nine on Greyhound for St. Louis. Go through Birmingham.

October 2, 1947 (Thursday)
I go out to [redacted] and get [redacted] records and return his books, one of them being [redacted] economic and political essays. I go out to East Point and see [redacted]. We had a short conversation over cups of coffee in a cafe near Fairfax Theatre. After getting back to Atlanta I talk with Homer in Detroit and he says he talked with [redacted] today on telephone. He is interested. Unable to get [redacted] Homer wants a new affidavit relating to [redacted] and original letters, credentials, etc. Went to see E. Morris and he lent me ten dollars. Borrowed three of his books.

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4. On June 2, 1966, the

Breakfast with Homer L.
Dinner with [redacted] YMCA
[redacted] Captivity.

b7C

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Fruit harvest today with [redacted] with [redacted]

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August 25, 1948 (Thursday) ^{Arising} Upon arriving the news is that Homer and [redacted] have married. Go to office with [redacted] and [redacted] Make arrangement with [redacted] about getting party on ballot in Alabama. Meet Homer L. at Jefferson and am with him until bus leaves for Metches at 3:30 pm.

August 25, 1948 (Wednesday) Homer L. Meets me at bus station upon my arrival in St. Louis. I get shave and haircut. [redacted] meets us, we have lunch, and then we go to the Court House and they marry. I was the only witness other than the judge, but I did not sign my name. I leave them after talk and go to the House after calling [redacted] Tonight the [redacted] and [redacted] and I go to the Shanghai Rest. and have a fine Chinese dinner. Play my speech tonight and [redacted] All company is gone. [redacted] works on [redacted] and we retire about 1 am. I sleep in [redacted] room.

August 26, 1948 (Tuesday) Talk with [redacted] and we go together to [redacted] office. Talk here awhile. [redacted] has to go to Court House. I go to Chicago Museum of Art. Meet [redacted] at his hotel at six. Dinner again at his girl friend's. He goes to bus station with me and I leave about one am. I advise me by no means to surrender myself. Says he will come to Georgia hold meetings and raise money for me.

b7C

August 28, 1948 (Monday) Arrive in Chicago about 11 am. Go to [redacted] and I find him to be a highly intelligent and well informed and experienced man. [redacted] agrees to take conspiracy case and on basis of \$250 on the \$200,000 damages, and extra that Homer is greatly involved. Stay with [redacted] tonight. Have dinner at his girl friend's. Call Homer L. [redacted] room and tell him that [redacted] agree to take case.

All meals with wife in Chicago.

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October 13, 1948 (Wednesday) Left Montgomery this morning at 2:55 a.m. for Atlanta. Breakfast with General Moseley. Today it develops that there will be trouble in getting new bond. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ See [redacted] at Peachtree Art Theatre. Spend night with Emmett Morris.

b7C

August 28, 1948 (Saturday) Arrive in Montgomery about 6:30 pm. Get off bus at corner of Court and Finley and walk home. The Lord only knows how glad I am to get home!

October 8, 1948 (Friday) I call General Moseley long distance this morning and request him to see [redacted] for me, and make appointment to see him Wednesday, October 13th.

b7C

August 27, 1948 (Friday) Arrive in Natchez about noon today and call the Magnolia Inn as planned by [redacted] but find out that [redacted] is in [redacted] immediately get on bus and go on down to New Orleans. Call ex [redacted] at 5:30 pm. get my manuscript, and leave for Montgomery at 6:30 pm.

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October 19th, 1948 (Tuesday) I call [redacted] tonight and he says that the judge has agreed to consider the extraordinary motion, and has practically denied [redacted] motion to throw it out of court, but has not decided to grant the bond. The next hearing is to be Friday October 22nd.

October 15, 1948 (Friday) Hearing on extraordinary motion put-off until Monday, October 18th. Write [redacted] special delivery air mail that I cannot report for work in Baltimore on the 18th as originally planned. Go back to Montgomery to await outcome of hearing. Train no. 33 left Atlanta 7:15 p.m. Paid [redacted] fifteen dollars today.

b7C

October 18th, 1948 (Monday) Venable was to call me tonight and let me know the outcome of the hearing but did not hear a word from him. Expect to hear something tomorrow.

October 14, 1948 (Thursday) Go to Venable's office today. See him and [redacted] - Pay [redacted] five dollars. Spend night with Emmett Morris. See [redacted] and [redacted] Call [redacted]

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October 26, 1948 (Tuesday) The hearing was to be held today but I have not heard a word from [redacted] and Venable in spite of the fact that I asked them to call me and let me know something.

October 24, 1948 (Sunday) I receive following Western Union (collect) from [redacted] today: "I must have twelve dollars before I get to office".

b7C

October 25, 1948 (Monday) I sent [redacted] twelve dollars today by Western Union money order. Cost 94¢.

October 22, 1948 (Friday) I do not hear a word from [redacted] or Venable. I call [redacted] tonight and learn that hearing has been put-off until Tuesday, October 26th.

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November 5, 1948 (Fr [redacted] waken this morning [redacted] can [redacted] hospital. [redacted] keeps [redacted] arrives at 10:22, [redacted] and I go get [redacted] this woman who is to take over the housework. The [redacted] is not functioning. He is put in [redacted] oxygen tent. He cannot decide on his name. The [redacted] is doing fine. When I got home I have W. U. telegram from [redacted] the gist of which is as follows: "Must have some money". Trouble. Trouble. Trouble. I grin and thank God for the [redacted] I know he will thrive.

November 3, 1948 (Wednesday) [redacted] calls me collect tonight and says that the Judge has denied [redacted] motion to dismiss the extraordinary motion and that he is working on bill of exceptions. I told him I would send him some money as quickly as possible.

November 4, 1948 (Thursday) The [redacted] spends day with Mom today, and tonight she says she thinks she will be in the hospital tomorrow.

October 27, 1948 (Wednesday) I call Venable's office this morning and talk to him and [redacted] I learned from Venable that the judge has agreed that the motion is now a part of the record, but his decision concerning the bail is still pending. Venable thinks the judge will give his decision about the bail this week.

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November 9, 1948 (Tuesday) [redacted] is much better today. [redacted] of the time. [redacted] make [redacted] for more lunch. [redacted] and [redacted] over for her ice-cream birthday party. [redacted] and [redacted] books and sewing set from Mother and Daddy. [redacted] and card and 50¢ from [redacted]

November 8, 1948 (Monday) [redacted] comes home today. Mom, [redacted] and I go out to get her in [redacted] car. Her room was number [redacted] The [redacted] is [redacted] better. We have named him [redacted]

October 7, 1948 (Sunday) The [redacted] is better today. We will name him [redacted] and have a dinner with us. I call Venable tonight and tell him about baby. He says it is not necessary for me to come to Atlanta tomorrow.

b7C November 6, 1948 (Saturday) Get name book from library. Send twenty-five dollars (W. U. M. C.) to [redacted] This [redacted] put up the [redacted] this afternoon. It seemed for awhile that he was going to [redacted] I talked with [redacted] with about him tonight at ten and [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] oxygen. But he has a [redacted] which I know he has. [redacted] I receive strong letter from [redacted] today about money and about me coming to Atlanta Monday; letter dated November 4th.

CEC
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